BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.......................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..............3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1857. .... NO. 36.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,................	$1 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. POLVOGT,
Upholsterer, Princess, between Front & Water Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C.

KEEPS constantly on hand SPRING, HAIR, MOSS, COTTON, SHUCK AND STRAW MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS, which he offers wholesale and retail cheap for cash. FEATHER BEDS, CHAIR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, made to order. SOFAS and CHAIRS re-upholstered at short notice and moderate prices.
April 24, 1857 34-3m*

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1851—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE.
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY.
DR. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded. Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horrid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS. [March 27—30-3m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

$1 00.—ONLY ONE DOLLAR for ALL!
ONLY $1 00. ONLY $1 00.
The Chances to Make Money, comprising Kinsler's, Carter's, Cook's, Martin's, Dow's, Bowman's, Prescott's, Olivare's, Sampson's, Horner's, Johnson's, Sanborn's, Ballou & Co.'s, Simpson's, Metropolitan, and many others.
All the above I will send to any address upon the receipt of One Dollar in bills, gold or stamps.
Address MISS FRANK RIVERS,
Box No. 758 Haverhill P. O., Essex Co., Mass.
April 3, 1857. 31-2m.

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
I. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay.
H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

300 **AGENTS WANTED.** 300
BUSINESS EASY, USEFUL, AND HONORABLE.—Salary one hundred dollars per month. Capital required,—Five Dollars. For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
March 20th, 1857 29-10t

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER RAILROAD, from W. R. Holt's Mill:
22 half-bbls. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
We take pleasure in recommending the above Flour to our customers as equal to Hiram Smith's best brand, if not better. Call before all is sold. Low for cash, at
April 10. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education.*
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1390 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who will show them the premises. JOHN SMITH.
March 13th, 1857 28-2m*

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th 1857 28-3m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Strecklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

100 AGENTS WANTED.
$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.
The above is no "three cent catch penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
Feb. 27, 1857 26-3m

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.
Rags Wanted.
TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STAtions or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT.
N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
Willard & Curtis, vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Test, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk,
April 24.—34-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
William H. McRary & Co., vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 24.—34-6t.

General Notices.

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the Subscribers on the 6th inst., two negroes, JASPER and JOHN. JASPER is about 20 or 25 years old, stout built, about 5 feet high, dark complected, peculiar eyes. JOHN is about 18 or 20 years old, slender built, weighs about 120 lbs., dark complected. The above negroes were hired from Mr. Henry S. Clark, of Pitt County, N. C., and will probably endeavor to make their way back to said County. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail in the State so that the Subscribers can get them, or ten dollars for either of them. JORDAN & WILLIAMS.
Conwayboro', S. C., April 10th, 1857 182-1w—33-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.
ORDERED by the Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the fourth Monday in June next, and that the Clerk of this Court give notice thereof by advertisement, for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal and Wilmington Weekly Commercial, and by advertisement posted up at the Court House door and other public places, requiring all suitors, witnesses and other persons having business on the *Civil Docket* to attend.
From the minutes. THOMAS L. VAIL, *Clerk.*
May 1st, 1857. 34-6w

SELECT MALE SCHOOL AT OXFORD, N. C.
THIS SCHOOL, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be reopened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.
For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a teacher of the Ancient Classics, during the last thirteen years, at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an Assistant Instructor.
The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent, and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes, pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.
Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a literary society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.
Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building, lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove beyond the corporate limits of the town, and near the residence of the Principal, and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.
Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.
Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
May 1st.—35-t15J.

LOST.
A SMALL POCKET BOOK, between Wilmington and Burgaw Depot, Friday evening, 24th inst, containing some money and one Note on T. J. Bludworth, for $80, dated 19th February, 1857, payable one day after date. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as payment has been stopped. A reward of $10 will be given for its delivery to Mr. S. D. Wallace. JAMES BOLAND.
April 30. 200-1t—26 3t

FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL, at private sale, ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 1,000 acres, within one to two miles of Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. Also, 900 acres, joining the W. & M. R. R., on Big Creek, Columbus county, N. C.
20 shares W. & M. R. R. Stock. For particulars, apply to ALFRED SMITH,
Whiteville, Columbus Co., N. C.
or JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 28.—197-1w—35-2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
James Sampson, vs. William Polvogt. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk
April 24.—34-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
James Kerr, vs. Joseph J. Ward. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 24.—34-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1857.
John A. McInnis, vs. Joseph J. Ward. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs. Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
April 24.—34-6t.

NOTICE.
J. M. HENDERSON, County Surveyor for the County of New Hanover, offers his services to citizens interested. Address Burgaw Depot.
April 24th, 1857 34-4t*

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.
APPLICATIONS WILL be received at this Institution, addressed to the undersigned, until the 5th June next, for the office of Matron. Persons applying must present to the Board of Directors satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity for the place; and it should also be made known to the Board whether the applicants are married or single, and if encumbered, to what extent.
W. W. HOLDEN, ED. CANTWELL, K. P. BATTLE, } Ex. Com.
Raleigh, April 17, 1857 33-8t

GREAT INDUCEMENT TO CAPITALISTS.
Saw and Grist Mill for Sale.
WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th of May, the following Property, viz: A CIRCULAR SAW MILL situated on the Shallotte River, Brunswick County, N. C. The above Mill is only 1½ miles from the Bar, on which there is from 11 to 14 feet of water. The Mill has a 40 Horse Engine, 3 Cylinder Boilers 30 feet long and 30 inches in diameter, 2 run of Circular Saws, a Shingle Machine and Grist Mill. There is also a good wharf running to the channel 60 feet wide.
The premises on which the above is situated, contains 3 or 4 acres of Land on which there are two convenient Dwelling Houses with necessary Negro Quarters, &c. In fact every facility to carry on the business. There is a large scope of country from which timber can be obtained at all times, and floated to the mill.
The above property will be sold (on the premises) on 9, 12, 18 and 24 months credit—presenting inducements seldom to be met with. For further particulars apply to
JOHN DAWSON, or W. G. HOOPER,
Wilmington, N. C.
or to A. C. TOLSON,
Shallotte, Brunswick Co., N. C.
April 10th, 1857. 182-3t-33-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Bladen County.
Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, A. D., 1857.
(From the Minutes of said Term.)
IT is ordered, that a Special Term of the Superior Court for Bladen county, be held on the Fourth Monday in May next. All persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, whether as suitors, witnesses or otherwise, are hereby required to attend.
Teste, K. McLEOD, Clerk.
April 8th, 1857 33-6t

"Let those write, who never wrote before,
And those who write, write the more."

PHONOGRAPHY BY MAIL.
"THE USEFULNESS OF SHORT HAND" says Dr. Johnson, "is not confined to any particular science or profession, but is universal." The Rev. Dr. Raffles of Liverpool, says:—"Phonography is a railroad method of communicating thought; a railroad by reason of its expedition, a railroad by reason of its ease." The Subscriber is prepared to furnish any one wishing to know this much-to-be-coveted art, with a letter, containing an explanation of the Phonography Alphabet. The terms are $1 00 per letter. Cummunications must be addressed to Chinquepin, Duplin County, N. C. JNO. R. WALLACE.
April 3d, 1857 31-5t*

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York,
44 bags GREEN RIO COFFEE;
25 matts JAVA COFFEE; low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S,
March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

Arrival of the Steamer Illinois.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The steamship Illinois arrived here to-day, with upwards of 600 passengers and $1,500,000 in treasure. She brings the California mails to the 5th inst

She left at Aspinwall the United States sloop-of-war Cyane and British frigate Tartar, the latter having on board 200 of Col. Lockridge's men, who will be sent to the United States by sailing vessels.

The British ship-of-the-line Orion had left San Juan to blockade Carthagena.

United States Commissioner Morse had taken passage from New Granada for New Orleans.

Col. Lockridge's men on their arrival at Greytown were protected by the British gun-boats from the Costa Ricans, who had followed them.

Col. Lockridge remained at Greytown.

The Costa Rican papers give a different account of the battle of the 5th of March from those already received. They say that Walker, at the head of 300 men, was routed at the point of the bayonet with great loss of men, arms and ammunition. In the battle of the 16th, near San Jorge, 100 fillibusters were killed—the allies losing 22 killed and 60 wounded.

The last accounts by the same papers say, that Gen. Mora held a position north and south of Rivas, within 400 yards of the plaza, and would soon open fire upon Walker.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The latest accounts to the 20th of March, say that fighting had continued at Rivas four days, without much impression on either side.

A correspondence had taken place between the Costa Rican General Katrich and Captain Davis, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, in which the latter refused to interfere between the belligerants.

Costa Rican papers of the 8th of April contain letters from General Mora to the Minister of War, in which he says Walker is hemmed in the plaza at Rivas—the allies being entrenched within 400 yards of him, and that he was subsisting on dog and mule flesh.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news from California is meagre.

The act of the last Legislature for the protection of actual settlers, had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The mining business was generally prosperous.

A fire had occurred at Sacramento, destroying $50,000 worth of property.

Thomas Wright, jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 5th.

Ex-Senator Foot advises the American party to disband.

Serious dissensions had arisen among the Mormons at Salt Lake City.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

The Difficulty between the United States and New Granada—War Apprehended.

NEW YORK, April 29—P. M.—The following are the demands of the United States upon New Granada, in view of the late difficulties and murder of American citizens upon the Isthmus:

First. To constitute the cities of Panama and Aspinwall two independent municipalities and invest them with the powers of self-government, extending over the territory ten miles wide on each side of the railroad—perfect freedom of the transit route—its neutrality and liberty guaranteed—the sovereignty not to be changed, and other nations to be invited to join in the guaranty.

Second. To cede to the United States the full sovereignty of two small groups of islands in the bay of Panama for a naval station, and all rights and privileges reserved in the railroad contract, for ample considerations.

Third. To pay for the damages occasioned by the outbreak of the 15th of April.

Fourth. The sum to be paid by the United States.

All these demands Granada absolutely rejects, and claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the United States for damages done at Panama to New Granadian citizens by Americans on the 15th of April, and that the United States owes reparation to New Granada for the rude protest of Col. Ward, dated April 21st, and for the disrespectful letters of Commodore Mervine and Captain Baily. The notes of Louis Pombo and Gonzales are long, and full of false assertions and incorrect deductions.

In the House of Representatives it had been proposed to raise a loan of five hundred thousand dollars in case New Granada should be invaded by the United States.

A letter from Aspinwall, dated the 20th, says: "The alarming aspect of our relations with New Granada is creating great excitement. Immediate war with the United States is apprehended. The property holders of Panama had begun already to calculate the chances of loss during the scenes which may yet transpire before the settlement of the difficulty. For some weeks they have openly declared that no negotiations could settle the matter—that there certainly would be a rupture, and the result would be the temporary posting of United States troops on the Isthmus."

The Reported Indian Massacres in Minnesota, untrue.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A letter from General Shields, dated Fairbault, April 15, pointedly contradicts the reported numerous Indian murders on the Mankato river, Minnesota. Reliable information from Blue Earth County, states that here is not the slightest foundation for the absurd reports. His letter concludes by saying that there is neither hostility nor sign of hostility amongst the Indian tribes of the Territory of Minisota.

The Minnesotian of the 20th confirms the above

Slaver Captured.

NEW YORK, April 29.—A British man-of-war has captured and carried into Jamaica an American Slaver with three hundred and eighty Africans on board. One hundred and thirty died on the passage. The steamer had started in pursuit of another slaver. Both were bound for Cuba.

Slaver Seized.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The brig Ellen, which had cleared for Loando, was seized this afternoon by the revenue-cutter Washington as a slaver.

Partition of Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Advices from San Salvador state that the partition of Nicaragua has been consummated, and that the natives of Nicaragua have fully consented to the measure.

The partition has been agreed upon by the Central American States, with the avowed purpose of putting a stop to fillibustering in Nicaragua.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—Gov. Bragg has pardoned Wm. Fodrell, convicted at Stokes Superior Court last week of the murder of J. R. Peatross. Peatross was the brother-in law of Fodrell, and was killed by the latter for ill-treatment of his sister.

The Gov. has respited —— McDonald, of Bladen, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of May (Friday next,) till the 12th of June. This respite is to give time for examination into the facts of the case, to see if a pardon be proper.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly qualified Executor of the last Will and Testament of Annie Munce, deceased, at March Term, 1857, of the County Court of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. JAMES KERR, Ex'r.
April 6, 1857—[34-4t]

LOST OR MISLAID.

A MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, bound with an elastic strap, containing the following Notes, viz: One on John C. Ormsby, given I think, on the 10th April, 1857, for $191, (one hundred and ninety-one dollars) one day after date;—one Note on David Williams, for the sum of Thirteen dollars and 64 cents, given the 10th of April, 1857; and one on David Murray, for the sum of Twenty-five dollars, interest from date, given the 7th of March, 1856. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Notes.
O. W. MURRAY.
April 24th, 1857 34-3t

The Left-Handed Fiddler, or, Heading off the Music.

From the (Porter's) Spirit of the Times.

"Insure me a brass band, and I'll insure your election," was the musical reply of a "wire-worker" to a question from an aspiring political candidate as to the proper means to secure his election. And so widely, during the last election, was music called in to aid oratory that this answer serves as a good endorsement to the poet's note, that.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage brast,"
and attraction to—"go to the polls and vote early."

The forty-horse power of music on elections being thus settled by common consent, leads us to believe that "too much credit cannot be awarded" (style of expression sanctioned by usage!) to the Kentuckian who faced his political opponent's music as follows:

Both were candidates for the office of Governor of Kentucky, and "stumped" the State together quite harmoniously until they reached one of the counties in the "hill country." Here it was necessary to make a decided demonstration, and accordingly the two candidates fairly spread themselves to catch all the votes possible—scaring up on the American eagle, and calling down the shade of Washington; pitching out profuse promises, and pitching into each other's party politics, in a manner decidedly refreshing to the hearers. On the first day's canvass, victory hung suspended by the tail-feathers over the rival forces, but the second day fell slap into the lap of the shortest and stoutest candidate, leaving his long and lean opponent "no kind of a show." In vain the long man pumped up the waters of eloquence, and poured out a full stream—there was nobody to drink. But round the short man elbowed and crowded a mass of thirsty voters, drinking in his tones with delight. Why this attraction? Had he a barrel of old Bourbon? No; he had a fiddle! Getting the start of the long man he had addressed the voters in a short speech, and then for the first time bringing out a fiddle, retired a short distance from the speaker's stand, in order to let his opponent reply; playing however, such lively airs that he soon drew the entire assemblage away, and left the other side of the question unattended to, unheard.

For three days in succession short man and the fiddle carried the day, in three successive mass meetings, in as many towns in the hill country, and long man's chances for a single vote in those parts grew remarkably slim. In vain a long consultation was held by the latter with his political friends.

"Get the start of him at the next meeting, and speak first," advised one.

"Raise a fiddle and play them choones!" said another.

"Yell him down," shouted a third.

The long man followed the advice of his first counsellor, and got the start in voice, but the noise of the fiddle run him neck and neck; he would have listened to his second monitor and raised a fiddle, only he knew it would fall through, as he couldn't scrape a note; and as for his third adviser, he told him that "yelling down" short man was "simply ridiculous."

Affairs grew desperate with long man, when, on the third meeting, he saw, as usual, the entire crowd of voters sweeping off after short man and his fiddle, leaving only one hearer, and he a lame one, who was just about to hobble off after the others.

"Can it be possible that freemen, citizens of this great and glorious country, neglecting the vital interests of their land, will run like wild men after cat-gut strings? Can it be possible, I say?" And the lame man, to whom long man was thus eloquently discoursing, answered, as he, too, cleared out—

"Well it can, old hoss!"

Despair encamped in the long man's face, as he watched short man, at a distance, playing away for dear life and the gubernatorial chair on that "blasted" old fiddle; but suddenly a ray of hope beamed over his "rueful visage," then another, and another ray, till it shone like the sun at midday.

"Got him now, sure!" fairly shouted the long man, as he threw up his arms, jumped from the stand, and started for the tavern, where he at once called a meeting of his political friends, consisting of the landlord and one other, then and there unfolding a plan which was to drive his rival "no where in no time."

The fourth meeting was held. Short man addressed the crowd with warmth, eloquence and brevity, vacating the stand for his adversary, and striking up a lively air on the violin, in order to quash his proceedings; but though, as usual, he carried the audience away, he noticed that they were as critical as numerous. One six-footer, in homespun, walnut-dyed clothes, with wild looking eyes, and a coon-skin cap, eyed every movement of the fiddle bow, with intense disgust, finding utterance at last in—

"Why don't you fiddle with that t'other hand o' yourn?"

"T'other hand!" shouted a corus of voices. "Fire up with that t'other had!" Faster played the short man, but louder and louder shouted the crowd, "T'other hand, t'other hand!"

"Gentlemen, I assure you——"

"No more honey, old hoss. We ain't bars!" shouted the man with the 'coon-skin cap.

"T'other hand, t'other hand!" yelled the crowd; while even from the distant stand where the long man was holding forth to next to nobody" for listeners, seemed to come a faint echo, "T'other hand, t'other hand!"

Short man began to be elbowed, crowded, pushed; in vain he tried to draw the bow; at one time his bow arm was sent up to the shoulder over the bridge; at another, down went the fiddle, until he shouted out—

"Gentlemen, what can I do but assure you that——"

"T'other hand!" roared coon skin, shouldering his way face up to the short man. "We've heard about you! You fiddle down thar in that d——d Bluegrass country, 'mong rich folks, with your right hand, and I think when you get up in the hills, 'mong pore folks, left-hand fiddlin's good enuf for them; you've cussedly missed it! Left-hand doin's wont run up hyar; tote out your right, stranger, or look out for squalls!"

The short man looked out for squalls, threw down the fiddle and the bow, oh! oh—jumped on his horse, and put a straight horse tail between him and his enraged "fellow-citizens"

"It's a fact," says the long man, "my opponent's being left-handed rather told against him up in the hill country, and whoever circulated the story, up there, that he always fiddled with his right hand down in the Bluegrass country, headed off his music for that campaign."

SUNDAY LIFE IN CHICAGO.—Here is a picture of Sunday life in Chicago, a city now and for some time under Republican administration. It is furnished by the Times:

"Here in Chicago on Sunday we have fifty-six churches open during the forenoon and evening; but at the same time there are no less than eighty ball rooms, in each of which the 'band' plays from morning till midnight, and waltzing goes on without intermission. In addition to these 'festivities' we have two theatres, each with its performers in tights and very short garments, rivalling Elssler in their graceful evolutions. Saloons have their front doors closed by proclamation, but do a thriving business through side entrances."

QUITE EQUAL TO DAVY CROCKETT.—The Bainbridge Argus says Mr. Wm. Gregory, residing just below Ricoe's Bluff, on the Apalachicola river, killed twenty one bears last year, and says from the destruction of his pigs there appears to be no decrease in their number in his neighborhood. When he can spare the time from his crop he expects to "pitch into them" again, and try to improve on his last year's operations.

The only class of men in the world who are not in the habit of disparaging their neighbors are the assessors of taxes; for it is well known they never "underrate" anybody in the slightest degree.

"Matrimony," said a modern Benedick the other day, "produces remarkable revolutions. Here am I, for instance, in ten short months changed from a sighing lover to a loving sire."

From the Rochester, N. Y., Union.

The Law of Dogs.

At a general term of the Supreme Court at Oswego, in July last, an appeal was brought from a judgment of the Oneida County Court, affirming that of a justice of the peace. The action was originally brought to recover damages for alleged injuries received by plaintiff's dog in a fight with a dog or dogs belonging to defendant.

Judge Allen delivered the opinion in the case, and it was concurred in by his associates on the bench, Justices Pratt & Bacon. We copy from the opinion, condensing somewhat:

This is the first time I have been called upon to administer the law in the case of a pure dog fight, or a fight in which the dogs instead of the owners were the principal actors.

I am constrained to admit total ignorance of the code duello among dogs, or what constitutes a just cause of offence and justifies a resort to arms, or rather to teeth, for redress; what violation of the rules of etiquette entitled the injured beast to insist upon prompt and immediate satisfaction I know not, and am glad to know that no nice question upon the conduct of the conflict on the part of the principal actors arises in this case.

It is not claimed upon either side that the struggle was not in all respects dog-like and fair. Indeed, I was not before aware that any law, human or divine, moral or ceremonial, common or statute, undertook to regulate these matters, but supposed that this was one of the few privileges which this class of animals still retained in the domesticated state; that it was one of their reserved rights, not surrendered when they entered into and became a part of the domestic institution, to settle and avenge, in their own way, all individual wrongs and insults, without regard to what Blackstone or any other jurist might write, speak or think of 'the rights of persons,' or 'the rights of things.' I have been a firm believer with the poet in the instruction, if not semi-divine right, of dogs to fight, and with him would say,

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so," &c.

The evidence is slight that the dog died in consequence of this fight. But as this question is left in doubt by the evidence, the judgment of the justice is conclusive as to the cause of the death. I can, however, see no just grounds for the judgment. It can only be supported upon the broad ground that when two dogs fight and one is killed, the owner can have satisfaction for his loss from the owner of the victorious dog; and I know of no such rule.—The owner of the dead dog would, I think, be clearly entitled to the skin; though some, less liberal, would be disposed to award it to the victor, and this rule would ordinarily be a fair equivalent for the loss; and with that, unless the evidence differ materially from that in this case, he should be content.

The judgment of the County Court is reversed.

Capture of an American Slaver.—Horrible Scene on Board.

We learn from the Kingston Journal that, on the 19th of April, H. B. M. brig came into St. Ann's Bay, having in tow an American schooner with 373 *slaves on board*, from Africa bound for Cuba. The name of the schooner is not given. Great excitement prevailed at St. Ann's in consequence of this affair. It was rumored that another slaver was off the coast from Africa, and a British steamer had started in pursuit.

On boarding the schooner a horrible scene presented itself. The captives were in a most wretched condition—all of them were naked—and a majority of them on the verge of starvation! They were packed very closely together, and covered with vermin, and it is stated that 137 of the miserable captives had died on the voyage.

Another account says:

The slave schooner has two decks, and between the captives were packed in such a manner that they had scarcely room to move. During each day of the voyage they sat in a painful posture, eighteen inches only being allowed for each to turn in, and in a deck-room 30 feet in length 300 human beings were stowed away, and brought up in platoons once every day to get a small portion of fresh air. The schooner draws but six feet of water, is of great breadth, and flatbottomed, and was thus built to enable her, in case of pursuit, to run into a port where there is not much depth of water. The interpreter states that when slave-trading captains cannot escape cruisers they make their way to a particular point of land on the Cuban coast, run the vessel ashore, and leave the slaves to perish. The place alluded to is surrounded with rocks—none but flat-bottom boats can get in—and the whole of that portion of the coast is blanched with human bones.

It was also ascertained through the interpreter that several vessels were left on the African coast—that they were soon to have sailed with full cargoes—that upon an average two vessels departed weekly, each with 500 to 700 slaves on board—that the trade was rapidly increasing—and that the slaves on being landed in Cuba were worth from $500 to $700 each.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Arrival of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe in Rome—Scenes attendant on her advent, &c.

ROME, April 2d, 1857.

The event of the day is the arrival here of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The contrast between the circumstances of her arrival in Rome, and her triumphal reception at the Dutchess of Sutherland's will bring a smile to many a Southern lip.

It seems she had engaged, through a friend, apartments in the Via Maria de Flore. The Padrona was notified that she would arrive on a certain day, and due preparations were made to receive her, but the steamer from Marsailles to Civita Vecchia, in which she had taken passage, broke a wheel, and arrived at the latter place exactly one day behind time. But her troubles had only began with this accident. Between Civita Vecchia and Rome, her veturino broke its wheel and instead of 8 o'clock in the evening, it was near 4 the next morning, before she and party entered the eternal city on three wheels and a fence rail. Repairing in this plight to their quarters, they found all dark and silent, and by no amount of exertion at bell and knocker, could they succeed in arousing their drowsy host. The driver of their veturino, instigated by his previous misfortunes, declared his contract fulfilled and insisted on their quitting his vehicle instanter. As an act of humanity, he drove them to the vacant space in front of the Piazza de Spagna, and having deposited their effects in the centre thereof, compelled them to alight. Here they were discovered in the gray dawn, by a party of Americans who chanced to pass that way.

Mrs. Stowe formed the centre of the group. She was elevated several feet above the surrounding figures, reclining on the top of a large brown leather trunk, with a dilapidated bandbox under her head, having her feet wrapped in a gentleman's snuff colored cloak. Her attitude and position were striking, and perhaps the best possible for catching the first glimpse of the comet or making astronomical observations. Her sister, Mrs. Perkins, reposed beside and below her. Two gentlemen, with crooked hickory sticks, guarded the Divinities against the attacks of the dogs and the importunities of the Lazzaroni. One of the discovers mischievously encouraged the curs, whilst another addressed the beggars. He assured them they might look upon the arrival of the distinguished individual on the trunk as a god send, the Signorina being famed for generosity to every petitioner of every color. This information had the instant effect of increasing tenfold the number and importunity of the beggars, and consequently the noise and excitement of the dogs. My informant, however, is not able to say whether the Lazzaroni were enriched by their applications.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION.—The majistrates of Richmond county, we learn, have this week agreed upon $50,000 as the county subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. To be submitted to the people on the first Thursday in August.

[*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

The Election Yesterday.—The election for Commissioners of Navigation, held here yesterday passed off very quietly and resulted as follows:—

DEMOCRATIC:		KNOW NOTHING.	
G. W. Davis	448	R. W. Brown	249
P. W. Fanning	429	T. C. Worth	258
R. G. Rankin	437	Geo. Harriss	292
H. M. Curtis	413	J. H. Flanner	265
Dan'el M. Foyles	415	B. W. Beery	256

We do not intend to offer any long remarks, and none such are needed. The result speaks for itself, and is so satisfactory that Democrats can afford to avoid anything like exultation over their defeated fellow citizens, and all can afford to take the thing easy, since it is so decidedly one way as to leave no ground for squabbling over it. The average Democratic majority is 165, a majority altogether too large to be accounted for by the absence of any few voters. We never doubted but that, if the Democrats kept trying, they would eventually carry the day, and the result shows it. We look upon it as no mere triumph of men, for in everything but politics we would much rather triumph with than over, the gentlemen on the opposition ticket. The triumph is purely a triumph of principle.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

Onslow County.

The associate Editor of the Journal visited Onslow county this week, during the session of the Superior Court for that county, and was pleased to observe a general spirit of improvement abroad, especially in the way of agriculture. Several farmers have recently discovered that they have inexhaustible deposits of the best description of marl upon their plantations, and it is gratifying to learn that many are taking advantage of this important discovery, and have devoted considerable time and labor to getting it on their fields, with the view of testing its qualities and effects. We have no doubt they will be handsomely repaid for their pains, by vastly increased crops, even from lands heretofore supposed to be exhausted and hardly worth the trouble of cultivation. The crops generally, appear to be backward, owing to the lateness or coldness of the spring.

At Court, on Tuesday, we found a good gathering of the yeomanry of the county—the bone and sinew of the country—the farmers—and we were pleased to see so much good feeling prevalent among neighbors, and the community generally. Onslow, everybody knows, is Democratic almost to a man, and the few who are not Democrats, no doubt would like to be. There is nothing but harmony and the best sort of feeling throughout the ranks of the Democratic party of the county. We never saw a better state of things in that respect.

His Honor, Judge Bailey, presided with his usual dignity, and commanded, as he always does, the highest respect. We heard of but one matter that attracted much public interest, or was the occasion of much talk—the case of Mr. Joseph Ennett, of Stump Sound district, for the alleged murder of a negro boy, his own property, a few months since. Mr. Ennett was just seventy years of age on Tuesday last. The Sheriff had not succeeded in taking him into custody up to Monday, when he voluntarily made his appearance on the court ground for the purpose of meeting his trial, and was lodged in jail, to await further action. The Grand Jury being unable to find a bill against him, he was discharged on Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday, during the recess of the Court for dinner, the Democrats of the county held a meeting and appointed delegates to represent Onslow County in a Convention of the counties composing the second Congressional district, to be held at Newbern on the second Tuesday in June next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Congress from that district. Hon. Thomas Ruffin was warmly and unanimously recommended for re-nomination. A sketch of the proceedings, politely furnished us by the Secretary, will be found in this paper.

We learn that the New River improvement is progressing satisfactorily. We understand that they now have five feet at low water over the shoals, where the Company has been at work. The calculation is to obtain a depth of seven feet. There is a strong feeling in favour of getting up a Steamboat to run regularly between Jacksonville and this place.—The annual meeting of the new River Company will be held at Jacksonville, on the 23d of this month, when and where a full attendance is expected.

We cannot conclude this article without returning our thanks to our always kind and steadfast friends of the good old county of Onslow, for their promptitude in coming up to settle their accounts, as well as for the large and flattering accession to our list, obtained there this week.

☞Early this morning, we heard the sound of martial music, and, hurrying down street, found that it announced the arrival of the Wilmington Light Infantry, from their recent trip to Fayetteville and Raleigh. They were expected here this evening, and we are informed that due preparations had been made to receive them, and escort them to their quarters.

Our young friends appear to be all "in good order order and well conditioned," according to the reading of the bills of lading, but we can get nothing consecutive out of one of them. The hospitality shown to them at every turn—on all hands, and at all places, seems to have taken them by storm, and they talk excitedly about "the greatest time they ever did see," and "the greatest fellows;" and some of them have an absent look, as if they had seen and recollected somebody else than the "fellows"—who knows?

Mr. A. D. Cazaux of the Wilmington Light Infantry, won the goblet presented to that company by the O. C. G.'s. The Raleigh Companies contended fo. a prize among themselves, and did not shoot against the Wilmington Company. We understand that Mr. Cazaux's was the best average of any of the three companies. The dinner at Guion's on Tuesday, was something not to be described. The "bill of fare" alone, would tempt a Monk of La Trappe to eat, while the good wines would unseal his lips. There was fine talking by Hon. Geo. E. Badger, Gov. Bragg, Ex-Gov. Manly, W. W. Holden, Esqr., and many other eloquent gentlemen. Wednesday was marked by a constant round of hospitalities and attentions, and at last the military visitants were forced to tear themselves away from their generous hosts, whose hospitalities knew no bounds.

We need not say that the incidents of their trip dwell pleasantly in the recollections of all, or that what the heart feels, the tongue freely expresses.—The people of Raleigh, publicly and privately, generally and particularly, did the thing gloriously.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that information has been received of the prompt rejection by Great Britain, of the Dallas and Clarendon Treaty, as amended by the Senate.—This throws things back to the position in which they stood before the treaty was heard of.

Report of Pilots

Class No. 1, appointed to measure the depth of water on the Bars and Inlets of Cape Fear, viz:—New Inlet Bar, 8½ feet; Rip, 6½ feet; Western Bar, 9 feet; Rip, 7½ feet—measure taken at low water. Add five feet and you have the depth at high water.

☞The Fayetteville papers give glowing accounts of the sayings and doings during the visit of the Wilmington Light Infantry to that place. Did our space permit, we should take pleasure in copying the very full report we find in Monday's *Observer*, but must content ourselves with such a synopsis as we can make.

Our company was met at the landing by the Independent Light Infantry, the Lafayette Light Infantry, and the Fayetteville Cadets, and shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, escorted by the above companies, marched up to the beautiful yard in front of the Female High School, where an eloquent address of welcome was pronounced by Walter A. Huske, Esq., of the Independent Company, which was elegantly responded to by Alfred M. Waddell, Esq., of the Wilmington Company. After the ceremony of welcoming the guests had been concluded, a beautiful flag was presented to the Independent Company by E. J. Hale, Esq., on behalf of the ladies of Fayetteville. The address in acknowledgment was made by ensign Thos. J. Robinson, who received and bears the flag. One of the features of the occasion was the performance of several tunes on the Scotch bagpipes, by a genuine Highlander, McKay by name, who was dressed in his native tartans.

The guests were escorted to their quarters, at the Fayetteville Hotel, where refreshments were provided for the inner and outer man. These having been partaken of, the companies again formed, and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the Fair Ground, under Captain DeRosset, to whom the command of the battalion had been courteously tendered by Major Draughon, his superior officer. Here some three or four hours were spent in target firing, the prize having been won by private David G. White, of the Wilmington Company.

The following are the particulars of the firing of the three Companies:

Wilmington Light Infantry.—Mr. White's shots were 1 15-16, 2¼, and 2 15 16. Average 2⅜ inches. Capt. DeRosset's were 1 5-16, 2 1-16, and 6. Average 3 inches. Capt. DeRosset's first shot was the best single shot. 37 of the Wilmington Company shot,—111 shots in all, of which 77 balls were in the target.

Lafayette Light Infantry.—Benj'n Rush, Jr., made the best average, viz: 7 9-16, 2¼, and 2⅞.—Average 4 3 16. The next best was by Mr. Patrick Alderman, 4⅞, 2 11-16, and 7 9-16. Average 5 inches. Best single shot by Mr. George B. Baker, 1⅛ inches. Next best by Mr. John N. Prior, 1 3 16. 49 shot, of whom 1 fired only once and 1 twice—equal to 48 shots,—144 in all, of which 104 were in the target.

Independent Company.—Best average, Wm. Wemyss, 7-16, 4 3 16, and 2 14 16. Average 2½ inches. 2d best, J. W Lett, 2 7-16, 3 2-16, and 5 13 16. Average 3 13-16 inches. Best single shot (which is also the best of the three Companies,) Wm. Wemyss, 7 16 of an inch. 2d best, (and 2d best of the three Companies,) John T. McLean, ⅜ of an inch. Total number of shots 49,—in all 147; of which 107 in the target.

Distance 60 yards. Targets 3 feet diameter.

After the target firing, the companies returned to town under the command of Col. J. L. Cantwell of the New Hanover Regiment, and the prize, a beautiful silver and gold goblet about ten inches high and gracefully shaped, was presented to Mr. White by Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., who prefaced the presentation, by a very eloquent and handsomely delivered address.

The command of the battalion was again assigned to Captain DeRosset, under whose orders it performed a few evolutions and then marched to the Hotel, where the guests were left to enjoy the rest which a day of activity and excitement had made mos acceptable.

On Friday the Battalion under the command of Capt. DeRosset, marched to the Fair Ground, where it was reviewed by Brigadier General A. D. McLean, of the N C. Militia. On their return to town, the General pronounced a very happy and appropriate address to the companies. Then the Wilmington Company, with invited guests, officers of the Lafayette Light Infantry, General and Staff, etc., dined with the Light Infantry at the Fayetteville Hotel, where the company was good, the eating was good, the drinking was good, the talking was good and the toasts were good, and everybody was in good humour.

Between four and five o'clock, the companies visited the Arsenal, and were shown through Uncle Sam's neatly arranged establishment. At the close, one of the buildings was thrown open, in which a long table had been bountifully covered with refreshments provided by Brevet Major Laidley, the gallant commandant, in honor of guests and hosts.—The day closed and the next opened with a Military Ball at the Fayetteville Hotel. Dancing was kept up till 2 or 3 o'clock. An ample and elegant supper provided by the Messrs. Roberts, of the Hotel, was done ample justice to.

We copy the balance in full from the *Observer*, responding heartily to its closing wishes.

"On Saturday morning, the Wilmington Company started for Raleigh, being escorted out of town by their military brethren; and a parting Address of peculiar beauty delivered to them by Benjamin R. Huske, Esq. of the Independent Company, to which Capt. DeRosset responded with cordial acknowledgments of the pleasure which he and his Corps had derived from the unwearied kindess of both the military and citizens—and not forgetting the Ladies—of Fayetteville.

And so ended this most delightful visit; but not so ends the recollection of its every way pleasing incidents. These will be cherished, and will form lasting bonds of friendship between the present generation in Wilmington and Fayetteville."

We ought to have remarked before, that the sweet music of the Wilmington Cornet Band, seems to have created quite a sensation among our up-river neighbours.

We continue our synopsis of the movements of our young friends, using the account given in the *Standard* as the basis of our briefer statement of what happened in Raleigh on Monday last.

The W. L. I. left Fayetteville on Saturday in wagons, and had rather an unpleasant journey, as it was raining most of the time they were on the road. Nevertheless, they looked fresh and hearty on Monday, on which day they reached Raleigh about 5 o'clock in the morning. Their arrival in Raleigh was greeted with the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. At 10 o'clock the Wilmington Light Infantry, the Oak City Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets, being under arms, marched from the armory of the O. C. G.'s, up Fayetteville street, to the residence of Dr. F. J. Haywood, near the Capitol, where they were received by His Excellency, Gov. Bragg, in the name of the O. C. G.'s, and of the citizens generally. The scene at this point was very striking. The *Standard* says: "We shall not attempt to-day to present even a sketch of the Governor's welcoming speech. It was exceedingly appropriate, pervaded by the most cordial good feeling, and delivered with much animation. Alfred Moore Waddell, Esq., responded on behalf of the Wilmington Company. This young gentleman acquitted himself in an admirable manner, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause."

The companies then marched to the residence of Edward Cantwell, Esq., formerly of Wilmington, and the first Captain of the Light Infantry. Mr. Cantwell addressed them briefly but eloquently, and concluded by inviting them into his house, where refreshments were set before them, and after staying some minutes they formed again, the Wilmington Light Infantry gave Mr. Cantwell three cheers, and the companies proceeded to pay their respects to the Governor at the Executive mansion, where they were warmly received, and partook of refreshments provided.

After dinner, the Companies visited St. Mary's, where Dr. Smedes made a very handsome address to the Wilmington Company, and concluded by announcing a patriotic song—"*Hail Columbia*"—which was capitally executed by the young ladies of the school, and responded to by the Wilmington Light Infantry, who gave "*the red, white and blue;*" the young ladies then gave—"*The Old North State.*"—The Cornet Band gave several fine airs, and the companies regretfully "beat a retreat" from this enchanting domain.

The companies then called on the venerable William Boylan, Esq., where they were warmly welcomed by that gentleman, and invited into his house to partake of refreshments. They next visited the residence of Judge Saunders, where, in the absence of the Judge, the honors of the occasion were gracefully done by his son Wm. J. Saunders, Esq. Their stay was enlivened by the popping of champagne, the music of the band, cordial greetings, and good humored sentiments.

After leaving Gen. Saunders's the companies were dismissed for the day. On Monday the weather was very unpleasant, but all hands contrived to enjoy themselves in spite of the rain.

On Tuesday target shooting and dinner at Guion's Hotel were to form part of the programme.

The *Standard* closes its account of the first day as follows:

We beg the Wilmington people to feel no undue concern about their friends here. Our people have just commenced to take care of them; but the only promise they will make now is, to deliver them after a while in sound condition, at the Western Depot.—To night, when the toasts go round, *Wilmington and her people*—those whom the Light Infantry left behind—shall be in the "flowing cups" of each and all of us "freshly remembered."

"The New and Best Route."

We yesterday published a card of the route *via* Raleigh, Charlotte and Columbia, with some remarks thereon, dissenting from the assertion that the route referred to was the *best*.

Our attention has since been called to a recent issue of the "South Carolinian," containing a correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Presidents of the Charlotte & South Carolina R. R. Co., the North Carolina R. R. Co., and the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,—Messrs. Johnston, Fisher and Hawkins—with comments on the same, apparently by the gentlemen at the head of the above companies. This correspondence, with the annexed remarks, contains some reflections upon the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., that, with all respect for Messrs. Johnston, Fisher and Hawkins, and we respect them highly, we cannot but regard as wholly uncalled for, not generous, nor capable of being sustained by the facts of the case.

The whole gist of the correspondence resolves itself into this: A desire on the part of the companies composing the *long* route to get the Postmaster General so to forward the *morning* mail from Augusta, as to throw it into Kingsville, three hours in advance of its present time of arrival at that point. For what purpose? why simply to enable the "circumbendibus" route to get that much advantage of the mail route; and if the same Postmaster General, after forcing the mail ahead at Kingsville would still keep it from leaving Weldon any sooner, on its way North, then they might hope to be able to reach Weldon in time to make the same connection that is now made by the mail.

Surely, if these companies could have got the *Postmaster General* to aid them in running a stronger opposition to the contractors for carrying the great mail than they could compass by means of their own facilities and resources, they would have been smart, and the Department would have earned a character for disinterestedness at the expense of its reputation for prudence and business capacity. Had the Department become a party to any such arrangement, it would certainly have been strange treatment to contracting companies, whose uniform effort to faithfully perform their duty, and to accede to any proposition for expediting the mail transport is a conceded fact. Of all the companies with which the department has contracts, the Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester, stand among the first as being among the most accommodating and least captious. It would have offered queer encouragement to contractors to serve the Department faithfully, and would have done queer service to the Department in its future lettings.

When the proposition was originally made to the Department (after the failure of the long route to get the mails taken off the old and direct route) to shorten the time to Kingsville, the Postmaster General very naturally replied, that if the South Carolina R Road was willing, he had no objection. But the moment he learned that it was a *ruse* to throw the passengers and mails forward three hours into this "unhealthy" region, without continuing the expedition beyond Kingsville, he very properly declined interfering with the schedule until the Railroad Association that will soon meet at Augusta shall decide upon the schedule that shall be run. If the Department desires to run a faster schedule, within reasonable limits, the managers of the through route for mails and passengers, will, we feel confident, do all that can be done to comply with its wishes.

Now, as to the remarks made in reference to the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and its failure to deliver the mails in schedule time, we have only to remark, that it is true that this road did meet with one or two accidents during the terribly severe weather of last winter, that somewhat crippled its machinery, and for a very short time disarranged its operations. But all that has long since been more than remedied, and some four new engines have been added to the efficient motive power of the Road, which can now safely challenge a comparison with any of the Roads composing the *long* line, either in speed or certainty of connection, not even excepting that great State work upon which the treasure of North Carolina has been so freely lavished to purchase heavy rails and first class machinery, and for what?

Was it ever dreamed that this road, in aid of which *Wilmington* so liberally came forward and infused life blood in its veins, in its hour of need, without which this road could not have been built, would become the rival of the old roads, built mainly by private means. When the gallant son of New Hanover, who drafted the bill chartering this North Carolina Railroad, was fighting for its charter, giving two millions of the State's money to the work, was it even hinted that it was to be a rival line to the Wilmington Road, over which he now presides?

Again, when the third million of State's money was asked for, was there any faltering on the part of Wilmington in granting this additional life-blood? Did her sons then believe, for a moment, that there would ever be a President of that road who would sign a letter to the Postmaster General, disparaging one of the roads in which Wilmington had so deep an interest?

With a straight and level line 333½ miles long, against a route of heavy curves, 406 miles long, our route, equally healthy, equally and more commodious, will still sustain itself, though North Carolina should be used to crush it.

We leave this subject to-day. We may recur to it again, if need be.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

☞The last Goldsboro' Tribune has an article bearing on deposit and distribution, containing some expressions which, under other circumstances, might call forth some remarks from us; but which we mean now to pass by without doing or saying anything to excite controversy. We are not now, nor never have been, disorganizers Our views upon the questions referred to, recently expressed in the Journal, are no new things with us—not enunciated for the sake of putting others in the wrong,—but to put ourselves right, or, at least, to prevent ourselves being misunderstood. They were no crude notions hastily picked up, but the result of careful examination and reflection. We have said what we had to say, and have nothing at present to add—nothing at any time to take back.

We think the conductors of the Tribune ought to known us too well—we think they do know us too well to class us, even for a moment, among those who would countenance, much less promote anything like disorganization; yet their remarks, although not mentioning us in so many words, would not only admit of, but almost force the conclusion that it is meant that we should be included among those of the obnoxious class. We regret this because we think it is unintentional on the part of the Tribune

We will not squabble over *words*, nor make issues upon the primary secondary, or tertiary meanings given to them by Webster or Walker—we are content with the practical effects of *things* as shown by the history of the country. We will not squabble at all with our Democratic cotemporaries, especially those with whom it has always been a matter of gratification to us to agree—*but we will maintain our own conscientious convictions at all times.*

☞By a correspondence between R. H. Cowan, Esq., and Geo. Davis and James Banks, Esqs., published in yesterday's *Herald*, we learn that the last named gentlemen have acceded to the request of the Ladies' of the Mount Vernon Association of Wilmington, made through Mr. Cowan, to deliver each a lecture in this place, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. Mr. Davis proposes to deliver his lecture on "The Last Days of Royalty in North Carolina," on the night of Thursday, May 14th. Mr. Banks can deliver his lecture on "The Romance of Scottish History," on the 19th of May, if that time will suit the ladies. His next leisure will be in the latter part of June.

The *Herald* also learn that G. J. McRee, Esq., has consented to deliver a lecture, time to be hereafter designated, in aid of the above patriotic cause. We copy this announcement with the same pleasure that the *Herald* expresses in making it.

Daily Journal of yesterday.

☞The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear, convened at their Banking House in this place this forenoon. Mr. Miles Costin is proxy for the State. *Ib.*

☞We notice that Moody B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington, has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual Oration before the two Literary Societies of Davidson College, on Wednesday, preceding commencement, the 15th of July next.

For the Journal

Messrs. Editors: Under the directions of Mr. Kornegay, Coroner for the county of Duplin, Juries of Inquests were held over the bodies of two negroes, the one, a man, belonging to Mr. Murphy, of this county; and the other, a boy, belonging to J. B. Hussey, Esq., of Kenansville, yesterday, the 1st day of May. The negroes were seen going fishing on the evening of the 18th April last, and neither were seen or heard of afterwards, until last Sunday or Monday, when the body of Mr. Murphy's man was discovered in the North East River, near Chinquepin, a short distance below where they were supposed to have gone fishing. An irregular inquest was immediately held over his body without the formality of having the regular coroner of the county present, a proceeding entirely unauthorized by law, where there is a coroner in the county, the coroner being the only person authorized to hold a jury of inquest over a dead body, and three Justices being only authorized to appoint a special coroner where there is none in the county. On Tuesday or Wednesday last, the boy was found in the river a mile or two below where the man was found. Mr. Kornegay, the coroner, receiving information of the discovery of these bodies, summoned a jury to go and examine into the case of the death on yesterday. The man was disinterred and a post mortem examination made by Drs. Hill and Whitehead, and also of the boy, and the jury, after due deliberation, returned a verdict that each of them came to their death by drowning.

DUPLIN.

For the Journal.

At a Democratic meeting, held in Jacksonville on Tuesday of May Court, to appoint delegates to represent Onslow County in the Newbern district Convention, to be holden on the 2d Thursday in June, prox.: On motion of O. B. Sanders, Esq., H. H. Sandlin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and C. H. Barnum, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Col. L. W. Humphrey introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the proposition to meet in Convention at Newbern on the 2d Thursday of June, prox., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to tender our thanks to the Hon. Thomas Ruffin for the able and faithful discharge of his duties as Representative, and hereby recommend him to the Newbern Convention as our first choice.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized to appoint thirty delegates to represent Onslow in said Convention.

In accordance with the last resolution, the Chair appointed the following delegates, viz:

Robert White, B. M. Barry, D. E. Sandlin, Dr. C. Duffy, W. B. Cox, John P. Cox, Stephen Dixon, James Langly, Thomas Jarman, O. B. Sanders, M. L F. Redd, Samuel Shepherd, E. W. Fonville, Andrew Hurst, John S. Wilkins, Jesse W. Hardison, W. H. Batson, Joseph Ennett, L. W. Humphrey, Harvey Cox, Uzzi Mills, Josiah Smith, Thomas Henderson, Stephen Henderson, J. M. Franck, E. W. Sanders, F. B. Holland, R. S. McLean, Jasper Etheridge, Benj. H. Henderson, and Green Hatchell.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.

On motion of D. E. Sandlin, Esq., the Goldsboro' Tribune and the Democratic papers of the District were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. H SANDLIN, Chairman.

C. H. Barnum, Secretary.

For the Journal.

It is refreshing, now and then, when wearied with the constant battle for existence to turn for a moment from the strife and tormoil of the world, to relax the over-strained muscles, to allow the system fevered by excitement, to become cool and placid by wandering amid Arcadian bowers and Sylvan groves. On such occasions we can ascend the hill of fancy, and, with the telescope of memory, bring back sweet recollections of sunny youth when we could dance the bright winged hours away with—

"A step of music, and a voice of song."

The Philosopher says that if a man be perfectly harmonized with nature, observes her silent teachings, is awed by her wild magnificence or tranquilized by her gentle beauty, he is the "embodiment of great good." The love of nature purifies and refines the mind, and raises it above the artificial gayeties, which are purchased with so great an expense of time, are so cankering to the soul, so corroding and blighting to the mind.

* * * * * * "The men
Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
Hold converse, grow familiar day by day
With his conceptions, act upon his plan,
And form to His the relish of their souls."

There are those objects, those scenes in nature, which tend to arouse rational reflection from the lethargic stupor into which it is often thrown by rude contact with the frigid elements of the world: which impresses upon us with a still, yet powerful voice, the utter futility and vanity of many of our pursuits, a low, yet stern rebuker of the folly of those who spend their energies in frantic pursuits of airy nothings which man gives—

"A local habitation and a name."

It is a duty we owe ourselves, then, if we wish to remain natural,—if we wish to have sources of enjoyment within us,—to seize every opportunity of leaving brick and mortar behind us.

Actuated by this idea, I attended the May Day festivities at Scott's Hill. Although anticipating a pleasant time from the known affability and courtesy of the Scott's-Hill-ians, (having frequently enjoyed their hospitalities on previous occasions,) I found their preparations were such, everything provided with so liberal and unsparing a hand, that the guests (with no drawback upon their amusement) could each contribute his quotum of fun for the general amusement. Could the most uncharitable and disagreeable of misanthropes have been present on this occasion, a ray of happiness must have shone amid the gloomy avenues of his heart, or thrown a cheerful tint upon the murky clouds that envelop it; unless, indeed, he were one of that ill-fated class whose most poignant misery consists in beholding the enjoyment of others. The fair Queen, Miss Henrietta Foy, who had been selected by her companions to rule over them on this festive day, acquitted herself most creditably in her "*Address to the Seasons.*" An oration on the "Benefits to be derived from Association," by Mr. Thos. Ennett, showed on the part of the orator a familiar acquaintance with the subject he discussed. The remarks of the crowner, Miss Mary J. Futch, were decidedly worthy of commendation. The intervals between the speeches were enlivened by music from a brass band in attendance. After a most elegant and sumptuous repast, where rich viands were spread out in tempting array, the younger portion of the company adjourned to the Academy, and sought amusement in the giddy mazes of the "circling dance." All were in fine spirits. Joy lighted every lineament and radiated from every feature. At night, a large and brilliant assembly congregated in the spacious mansion of Jos. M. Foy, Esq., where—

'Midst the charms of song and play,
The pleasant hours flew swift away.

Of the ladies—individually—one might have exclaimed—

Di persona, era tanto ben formata,
Quanto me finger san pittori industri.

Many an unlucky swain has had to lament his hardiness in venturing so near to Scott's Hill on that occasion.

J. H. F.

Five Days Later from Europe.

Quebec, May 4.—The steamer Indian arrived here to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult., being nearly five days later than previous advices.

The steamer Hermann left Bremen for New York, but grounded in the river near Wadderwaden, where she remained at last accounts.

There is no political news of importance.

The English journals classify the new House of Commons as follows:—Palmerston's friends 265; Derbyites 227; Reformers 110; Liberal Conservatives 53.

The French government has resolved to adopt the English system of the transportation of criminals.

The Grand Duke Constantine had reached Toulon and been received with the usual honors.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory.

A considerable decline had taken place in French breadstuffs. There were large stocks of wheat in the market, and the accounts from the growing crops were most favorable.

The Mexican difficulty presents some promise of a pacific arrangement being effected.

The four great powers have drawn up a protocol in reference to the Neufchatel question, presenting terms to be agreed upon between Switzerland and Prussia. They disclaim any intention of attempting to enforce it, but if it is refused, they will do all they can to prevent hostilities.

The Russian port Salish has been captured by the Circassians and the garrison massacred.

Indian Movements in Iowa.

St. Louis, May 4.—The Democrat contains advices from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to the 21st ult., stating that from five to six hundred Indians crossed the Des Moines river in the neighborhood of Fort Dodge, on Saturday. Fears were entertained that it had been attacked, as the force at the fort was insufficient to repel such a body of Indians. Companies were organizing to go to the assistance of the fort. Several families had sought refuge at Fort Des Moines, and the greatest consternation prevailed in the neighborhood.

Election at York, Pa.

York, Pa., May 2.—The democrats carried the election in this borough to-day, for the first time in forty years, electing Peter McIntyre chief burgess by 65 majority.

Freshet in the Schuylkill.—Three Lives Lost.

Philadelphia, May 4.—There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill river. This afternoon a canal boat was swept over the dam at Fairmount and three men were drowned.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Coolies.

Messrs Editors: In conversing a few days since with a gentleman who has spent some months in Cuba, where he has a brother who is an engineer on a large plantation, the following remarks were made:

"They work about 800 slaves on their plantation,—about two-thirds negroes and one-third coolies; but the latter are a poor set. One negro will do as much work as two coolies. The latter are feeble and soon break down. They have to keep a man constantly behind them, with a whip, to keep them awake. They fall asleep at their work, standing up or anyhow. Generally, they are worked about eighteen hours out of twenty-four. The coolies can't stand it; they are always sleepy. A healthy negro stands it pretty well. I never heard of any coolies getting their liberty after their time is out. Perhaps there may be some; but they don't generally live so long. They die off in two or three years; and they are not good for much at any time."

And for all this inhumanity, there seems to be no remedy. Avarice overrides every consideration of humanity; the sufferings of the weak do not weigh against the love of gold in the strong. Even where a nation is the master of another nation, it appears to be the same, as witness the terrible taxation of India, by their English conquerors, and of the West Indies and South America, by the Spaniards; and wherever (even) Christians have planted the cross "of the meek and lowly." We might easily wish success to the English attempts to gain a foothold in China, if indeed they would take with them Christianity and benevolence, rather than this terrible avarice, Then—

"Where England's power was felt,
Mankind should feel her mercy too."

A BROTHER.

Affairs in Kansas.—*Address of Secretary Stanton.*—The telegraph, some days ago, furnished a brief abstract of the address to the people of Kansas published by Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of the Territory. Speaking of the coming election for delegates to form a State constitution, he says:

I need scarcely say that all the power of the territorial executive will be exerted with entire impartiality to prevent fraud, suppress violence and to secure to every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of the election privilege; and it will be no less the duty than the earnest desire and great pleasure of the Governor or acting Governor of the Territory to carry out, in good faith, the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his inaugural address, in which he declares it to be "the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote This sacred right to each individual must be preserved," and "that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of the territory, free from all foreign influence, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the constitution of the United States,"

He earnestly invokes the confidence of the people in the declared intentions of the territorial executive, and deplores the events that have marked the previous history of the new territory. In order that all heart-burnings and ill-feelings engendered by the past may be obliterated, and be succeeded by peace and harmony, he recommends that a general amnesty be granted to all those in anywise involved in the previous difficulties. Such a measure, he thinks, would be one of conciliation and peace, leaving the people free from apprehension in the future; so they can securely devote themselves to those important labors which are destined to make the territory a great, prosperous and happy State.

Mr. R. S. Nichols, in speaking of the marriage of Miss Boker to her father's coachman, John Dean, says it is not because Dean is poor, or that he is in a lower station in life than herself, that makes this affair so monstrous in the eyes of those accustomed to look beyond the present into the future; it is because of the total dissimilarity of feeling, taste, opportunity, and endowments. No refined woman could have borne to be addressed in the language of love by an unrefined, coarse-natured man, to say nothing of her living under the same roof with him, and beholding him condemned to herd with those she esteemed so much beneath her, while she queened it up stairs in another sphere.

Crawford the Sculptor—Interesting Account of his Illness from Mrs. Crawford.

The Philadelphia Bulletin publishes an interesting letter from Mrs. Crawford to a gentleman of that city, giving a detailed account of the illness and present condition of her distinguished husband. We make some extracts from it:

It is very nearly a year since a slight protrusion of the ball of the left eye began to attract my attention, but it was attributed by him to cold—to which he had often been subject; also to reading much and late at night in a reclining position, and always on the left side. This was in April last. I then left Rome for the United States, where he joined me in the month of July. On meeting him after an interval of four months, I instantly perceived that the outward pressure of the eye had greatly increased, amounting to a slight disfigurement. You, of course, although you met him about this time, would not have been likely to detect it, not being familiar with every feature. In the course of a few weeks he himself was startled by seeing all objects doubled. This fact he became aware of for the first time on lying down one night in his usual posture for reading, and finding interlining lines on opening his book. The true focus of the eyes was lost by the distention of the one diseased. He was most unwilling to give the slightest attention or consideration to this trouble, always deluding himself with the hope that rest and quiet would restore the sight to its original integrity.

In October Mr. Crawford crossed the ocean (as you already know,) the suffering in the eye steadily increasing, and accompanied by nervous headache.—On reaching Paris he was recommended to consult M. Desmarres, an occulist of distinction here, who decided that a tumor of some kind was gradually forming behind the eye and causing the protrusion; prescribed medicines both for internal and external use, and, I believe, urged Mr. Crawford to remain here until the tumor should either yield to the influence of this treatment or be matured for operation. He could not recognize the necessity for remaining, but made his journey to Rome and plunged at once into his artist life there, making use of M. Desmarres' remedies only at intervals. The effect of these and his labors united was to increase greatly the distress in the head and the eye, while the latter became still more distorted. A physician was then called in to remove, if possible, the headaches, in which he was unsuccessful. They continued unabated.

On the 1st of December, Dr. Gibson, of your city, arriving in Rome with letters of introduction and a reputation of some skill as a surgeon, Mr. C. was induced to invite him to consult with his attending physician. The result was a proposition from Dr. Gibson to make an exploring operation on the following day, and ascertain, if possible, the nature, size, etc., of the tumor. I copy Dr. G.'s own account of the operation sent to my uncle, Dr. Francis, of New York:

"I performed, a few days ago, a slight operation upon Crawford, for the purpose of ascertaining the character of a tumor, situated in the orbit of the left eye, and which has caused a protrusion of the ball half an inch beyond the surface of the right eye. I had hoped to find a sack containing a fluid, but nothing of the kind appeared, although I penetrated into the orbit to the depth of an inch and a half above the ball, and also through the conjunctiva between the ball and the caruncula lachrymails to the same extent. The only tumor I could find, or rather feel, was a projecting one from the orbitar plate, near the cethnoid bone, about the size and shape of the end of a quill and between a quarter and a half an inch long. Upon making an incision into it I found it cartilaginous but could not trace it behind the eye. I confess that with all my experience, I find it very difficult to form a diagnosis of the disease, and am very unwilling to believe that it may turn out *malignant.*"

From the sad consequences of this unfortunate exploration Mr. Crawford never recovered, the eye becoming more and more displaced. The steady pressure from behind by degrees dimming the sight—the eyelid thickening—constant nausea and sickness, so that food of scarce any kind was retained, and finally frequent attacks of partial and temporary paralysis of the right side were all symptoms which followed rapidly after Dr. Gibson's two incisions. In this condition a consultation was held by all the most eminent physicians in Rome, the result of which was that Mr. Crawford was ordered to Paris. It is quite true that the frequent attacks of paralysis made it doubtful whether he would ever reach Paris, and gave rise to the report and newspaper paragraph of which you speak in your letter. He did, however, arrive here with little inconvenience and suffering, even gaining strength and appetite. At Dijon he had his only paralysis, which, although very severe, passed off, and left him quite comfortable again. Here he saw Mr. Nelaton, in whose hands he placed himself, together with Sichel, the oculist, and Velpeau, another surgeon. Mr. C. had come hither full of confidence that these men of so great reputation would perform the proper operation, and in a few weeks he should be himself again, and in his studio. I can scarcely describe to you the disappointment it was to him to know that none could be effected. They did not tell him, as they told me, that to use the knife were worse than daring, and the consequences of an operation would be fatal in less than a week. Nevertheless, he was forewarned that the cure would be extremely slow, and dependent upon the application of certain ointments, the administration of various medicines.

The tumor is believed, and pronounced by all who have been consulted in this matter, (and their name is legion,) to be *cancerous*, to be also intimately adherent, and even confounded with the internal and upper portion of the left orbit. It extends deep into the orbit, and has, as I before noticed, displaced the eye in a manner most pronounce. Judging from the partial attacks of paralysis, it is supposed even to have so far encroached within the skull that it acts upon the brain. Mr. Nelaton, from whose written opinion I have translated the foregoing, adds that in this state an operation would be not only more than daring but inexcusable in his eyes, and in those of all men of science and experience. He considered the case hopeless from the beginning, but thinks that the malady may run on through many months—perhaps a year. For a short time after the making use of prescribed medicines, Mr. C. seemed somewhat benefitted, but ere long, they were found to increase the lancinating burning pains, and when I joined him nearly two months ago, they (the medicines) had been abandoned. They have again, however, been attempted, but experience has taught me that all external applications do but torture the patient, without producing any good result. I came to him strong in courage and full of hope, and, despite Mr. Nelaton's conscientiously expressed opinions, I believed for awhile that tender nursing, combined with so vigorous a constitution, would overcome the evil.—Certainly the worst symptoms did for awhile disappear, but only to return again with full force. Nelaton gradually fell away in his number of visits, and finally ceased coming at all. He confessed himself too much pained, in thus visiting an incurable case, and under such circumstance, he suffered the whole affair to glide into the hands of an eleve of his, M. Beylard—a Philadelphian, I believe—who is most faithful in his care, and who does not hesitate to seek advice from older and other physicians when necessary. Two weeks ago every avenue and door of hope seemed closed against me. All the most unfavorable symptoms recurred so frequently, that to look forward to a happy termination, they bade me believe was madness and wilfulness on my part.—And yet since then, the dear patient invalid has again rallied, enjoying a returning appetite, long refreshing sleeps, freedom from pain, &c.

Very truly yours,

Louisa W. Crawford.

Thursday Morning, April 9.—I add a few words at the last moment, that you may have thus the very latest news of Mr. Crawford, which this Saturday's steamer can carry. He has had a succession of comfortable days, and is this morning better than he has been during the three or four past ones. A quiet rest, a refreshing awakening, and an arising without sickness or discomfort of any kind, have combined to make him feel brighter—perhaps more encouraged. He is at this present moment, having finished his breakfast, extended on a *chaise longue*—where he passes many waking hours; and some sleeping ones too. He bids me say that he hopes you are perfectly well, and that she shall frequently hear from you.

L. W. C.

Minnesota.—The report of the territorial auditor shows the amount of taxes assessed in the twenty-four counties that have made returns of their taxable property for the year 1857 to be $23,351,70.—The taxable property of said counties is $23,351,701 96. The estimated valuation of taxable property in the Territory for the present year is set down at $50,000,000, the tax on which, at one mill the dollar, would amount to $50,000

Extent and Resources of Russia.

The report on the commercial relations of the United States with Foreign Powers, furnishes the following information of the immense and varied resources of the Russian Empire. It will be seen that in Agriculture, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, there is a very large production of the staples entering into the consumption of the masses; whilst in some articles of manufacture Russia is almost without a rival. It will be noticed, too, that in her foreign trade the balance is in her favor, indicating the observance of a sound commercial policy.

The area over which Russia holds dominion is estimated in English square miles at 2,022,478 in Europe, and 5,261,075 in Asia and America, making a grand total of 7,283,553. The population of the Empire in Europe in 1852 was estimated at 63,012,146, and in the extra European possessions at 6,648,000, forming a grand aggregate of 69,660,146.

The products of Russia vary with the difference of soil and climate. Cereals of every kind are raised in great abundance; but rye, being the common food of the peasantry, is produced in much greater quantities than any other sort of grain. The total annual production of grain in European Russia (including Poland) may be estimated in ordinary years at 1,495,000,000 bushels, at a value of about $720,416,665. Flax and hemp are also extensively cultivated, and constitute a leading export of Russia. Tobacco is cultivated in the southern provinces, and of late years much attention has been given to the cultivation of beet-root. In 1848 the quantity of sugar manufactured from this article was estimated at 32,240,000 pounds. Tallow and wool are also important articles in the export trade of Russia, the annual exports of the latter amounting to about 18,000,000 pounds. The climate of Russia is not, however, well adapted to the production of fine wool; and, although much attention has been given to the improvement of the breed of sheep, Russia cannot enter into competition with Australia in supplying foreign markets with this article.

The manufacturers of Russia are not generally in a very advanced condition. In some departments of manufacturing industry, however this country excels all others. Every attempt to imitate her leather, especially such as is used for book binding purposes, has proved a failure; and Russia still continues to enjoy, as she doubtless ever will, an undisputed monopoly in supplying foreign markets with this valuable production. Her glass manufactures are also highly esteemed; single plates have been manufactured at the St. Petersburg glass-works, which have readily sold for $3,000. Her other manufactures are sail-cloth, cordage, canvas, tick, felt, mats, potashes, soap, candles, caviar, isinglass, spirits, and some minor articles for domestic consumption.

The cotton manufactures of Russia have made rapid progress during the past twenty years, and instead of the vast quantities of cotton yarns formerly imported, she now imports largely of the raw material. In 1832 the quantity of raw cotton imported, was 116,000 poods, (4,176,000 lbs.;) in 1852 it ascended to 1,748,000 poods, (62,928,000 lbs.;) of which she received from the United States 10,475,168 lbs.

The total manufactures of Russia employ 6,064,700 persons, of which number 4,500,000 are engaged in the manufacture of flax and hemp. The total annual value of Russian manufactures is estimated at 486,000,000 silver roubles, ($364,500,000.) Moscow is the grand centre of this branch of industrial pursuits, and is inhabited almost exclusively by manufacturers and artisans.

The commercial relations of the United States with Russia are regulated by the treaty of October 9, 1832. Its stipulations provide for entire reciprocity and perfect commercial equality between the two countries. It has been observed in good faith by both Governments, and its provisions and spirit faithfully adhered to.

According to McCulloch, in a work published in 1854, none but native Russians are allowed to engage in the internal trade of the country; and hence a foreigner who imports goods into Russia must sell them to Russians only, and at the port where they arrive. The merchants engaged in the foreign trade are mostly foreigners, of whom the English are the principal. Every Russian carrying on trade must be a burgher, and have his name registered in the burghers's book. These burghers are divided into three guilds. Foreign merchants or guests are permitted to enrol their names in the city register on the payment of from $900 to $850 per annum. The number of merchants of the three guilds engaged in commerce in 1846 was 40,194, whose declared capital amounted to $86,640,300; while the number of foreign merchants was but 34, employing a capital of $389,000.

The effect of the war (formally declared March 31, 1854) on the direct trade between the United States and Russia is shown by the fact that while in 1853 the total value of domestic produce exported from the former to the latter country amounted to $2,313,175; in 1854 it reached but $335,521, and in 1855 it was reduced to the inconsiderable sum of $48,940. Cotton absorbed $48,647 of this last sum; and, besides the domestic produce exported to Russia in 1855, there was also exported foreign produce to the amount of $20,414. In 1854 the exports from Russia to the United States consisted principally of two articles—rice, $21,723 in value; and cotton, $301,293. In 1853 we sent: Spermaceti oil, $7,160; lumber, $1,585; dye-stuffs, $6,648; hams and bacon, $441; ship-bread, $3,268; rice, $5,564, cotton, $2,254,345; tobacco leaf, $14,109; tobacco manufactured, $1,164; sundries, $18,981—total $2,313,175.

The foreign trade of Russia, though interrupted in in its usual course, in 1854, by the war, yet exhibited considerable importance, the total exports amounting to $49,003,262, and the total imports $52,768,959. The export of coin (gold and silver) during the same year, in the early part of which the exportation of gold coin was prohibited, amounted to $9,378,372, while the import of the same from abroad was $8,726,014. The commerce of the country in 1852 is thus stated: Total exports, $88,855,372; total imports, $84,648,039; balance in favor of Russia, $1,207,333.

The public debt of Russia in 1853, as given in the "Almanac de Gotha, 1852," was 788,573,112 silver roubles ($591,429,834.) This includes $271,500,000 of paper money in circulation, of which $38,250,000 bears interest.

It has already been remarked that the manufacture of cotton in the Russian Empire is progressing with extraordinary activity. The number of spindles in Russia exceeds 350,000, producing annually upwards of 10,800,000 pounds of cotton yarns. The manufacture of cotton velvets especially is becoming highly important to the direct trade between the United States and Russia, the raw material being almost exclusively supplied, either in the direct or indirect trade, by the former country. Formerly cotton velvets were supplied to the Chinese exclusively by the British. The Chinese now prefer the Russian manufacture; hence it has become a leading staple of barter at the Russia-frontier markets of China.

Secret Societies in France.—People affirm that all the secret societies in France have disappeared altogether, but occasionally they show their heads above the surface of society, to be pushed down again into their holes by the foxy police which Louis Napoleon pays expressly for secret society business.—The *Bons Enfans* is the name of the latest, composed almost exclusively of the lower classes, with here and there an educated man as leader, or something in authority. The refugees in England are the fountain head. In France, the members are averse to a high class of men as associates. "We know what we have to expect from the dress coats," they contemptuously observe, "and from men of pretended capacity; we have seen them at work, and we will not again admit them, except as auxiliaries." The *Bons Enfans* will probably be whipped, banished or guillotined, some other day under some other name, and be again whipped, banished and guillotined, unless the mail shirt of the Emperor prove useless againt Pianori's pistol-shot.

Narrow Escape of Miss Rosalie Durand.—At the opera on Wednesday evening there occurred an accident which for the moment electrified the audience. Miss Durand was enthusiastically called out at the end of the second act, and was conducted before the audience by Miss Hodson, in the character of Elvino. When about passing off the stage Miss Durand's dress (as Almina) caught fire from the footlights. Quick as thought, Elvino, with lover-like unselfishness, caught up and smothered the flames in her hands, and the beautiful couple retired amid thunders of applause. In a moment more it would have been a very serious accident.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

Rail Road Collision near Memphis.

The freight train and extra passenger train had a collision thirty miles from Memphis on the 28th ult. Two engines are a total wreck and six or eight freight cars. There were no passengers on the trains. Mr. D. Lynch, fireman, was killed. The accident was caused by his brother, an engineer, who disobeyed orders in running his engine to endeavor to make a connection at Moscow.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

Outrage by Free Negroes.

An outrage of a very aggravated character was perpetrated by some free negroes in this county, a few miles west of Raleigh, on last Thursday night. As we have gathered the facts, they are as follows:

Messrs. Albert Hinton, James Penny, Barney Jones and Marion Keith were patrolling, in the discharge of a duty imposed upon them by the county court.—About 12 or 1 o'clock they visited the house of some free negroes, on the lands of Mr. Beverly Jones, where there was a wedding. They discovered there was a collection of free blacks, slaves, and some white folks, fiddling and frolicking generally. This assemblage it was their duty to look after; and in order the better to accomplish their purposes, the three first divided off to different doors, Mr. Keith remaining with their horses at a short distance. Mr. Penny was met at the door by two negro women, to whom he spoke, ordering them to remain in the house. They attempted to rush past him, when he struck one of them with his whip, and at that moment he was struck down and knocked senseless.—Mr. Hinton at the same time entered at another door and was felled; and Mr. Jones, running to the assistance of his comrades, was also stretched upon the ground. All three were stunned and senseless. Mr Keith now rushed forward, and he also received some blows, but was not disabled. Most or all of both whites and negroes scampered off, leaving the wounded men more dead than alive. Messrs. Keith and Jones escaped with a few contusions on the head.—Mr. Penny had the end of his nose and his upper lip split open, and one of his front teeth knocked out, done with the edge of a spade. He also had several bruises on his head. But Mr. Hinton was the greatest sufferer. Besides bruises, he received a severe cut on the head, laying the skull bare for two or three inches, and, worse still, had one of his eyes literally burst to pieces. We saw several splinters and fragments taken from it the next day by Dr. Hill, of this city. One of these pieces is over an inch long, and nearly three-fourths of an inch wide. This was buried out of sight in the socket of the eye. The pieces are pine, showing that he was struck in the eye with a lightwood knot or piece of split lightwood.

Mr. Hinton's condition is still critical, but we are glad to learn he is considered to be doing well.

The rapidity and efficiency with which the negroes acted, excited the belief that they were anticipating a visit from the patrol and had collected weapons and laid their plans to receive it as they did. This belief has been confirmed by subsequent developments.

The wounded men are all good citizens and stand high in the community. As might be expected there was and is great indignation manifested by both city and country. Judge Lynch is spoken of with more freedom and a nearer approach to commendation, than was probably ever before heard in our community. The general sentiment is that, surrounded by the circumstances of our position as a salveholding people, the punishment inflicted by law is inadequate to the offence.

The ringleaders among the negroes are Wm. Robinson, Sidney Robinson, Wm. Mills, John Mills, James Mills, and Henry Mims. Two of them were caught on Friday night, at Morrisville, by constable Andrews, of this City; and two others on Sunday night, at the same place, by Dr. Allison. One was caught on Saturday by Messrs. T. J. Utley and L. T. Clayton; and the other on Sunday by constable Hinton Franklin, assisted by Mr. Saml. Rowland.—The six are now in jail.

Much praise is due to all those concerned in hunting up and apprehending these scoundrels. Messrs. Utley and Clayton were among the first in the pursuit, and acted with energy and zeal. Deputy Sheriff Norwood was also actively engaged. Mr. Andrews, decidedly a *quick* man in whatever he undertakes, left here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and returned at 5 the next morning with his share of the game.—Mr. Franklin laid a very nice plan to catch his negro, and deserves something for his shrewdness as well as for his efficiency. He decoyed him through a decoy, making him believe he was only wanted as a witness. Sheriff High was also indefatigable.

Such an occurrence as this is well calculated to make our people reflect on the propriety of permitting free negroes to exist among us. A few such outrages would cause the extirpation of that degraded class. They would be forced to remove or be sold into slavery.

P. S. Since the above was written the negroes have had a preliminary trial, and have all been committed, together with three others, who are thought to be implicated. One white man, named Joseph Wilson, a witness, was also committed to jail for contumaciousness and probable perjury. By getting quarters with the Sheriff he probably saved himself from a ride on a colt, the foal of an acorn.

The trial was had before justices Root, Seawell, Harrison and Pool.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Health of Ex-Secretary Dobbin—It will be remembered (says the Baltimore American) that the health of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, was greatly impaired during his residence in Washington, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to his untiring devotion to the arduous duties of his office, and his unwillingness to absent himself from his post, although strongly advised to do so by his physicians and by President Pierce. When Mr. Dobbin reached Fayetteville, after his term of office expired, his condition was very critical; his constitution, naturally weak, being completely worn down. We regret to learn, by recent advices, that, owing to unfavorable weather, he has not been able to leave his room since reaching his home; but we learn that his spirits are good, and that he is in strong expectation of greatly improved health as soon as the warm weather sets in and he is enabled to take exercise in the open air.—*Washington Union.*

We find the above in the Washington Union, and take pleasure in correcting it as to Mr. Dobbin's confinement to his room. So far from this being true, Mr. Dobbin has been able to take repeated and long rides on all days when the weather has been pleasant, and we were very much gratified to hear, a few days ago, that he felt himself somewhat better, and is cheerful and hopeful.—*Fay. Observer.*

The Clouds Breaking in Rhode Island.

The redemption of Newport, Rhode Island, the old stronghold of the enemy, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. The vote for Mayor stood—for William H. Cranston, 560; Swinburne, present mayor and sham republican and bogus American candidate, 334; scattering, 47. Cranston over Swinburn, 226; over all, 179. The Providence Post remarks of Mr. Cranston.

"It is fair to say, that having clung to the whig party until it was dead, and heartily despising the men who killed it and the miserable isms which succeeded it, he planted himself upon the national democratic platform, as the only platform left for honest national men; and in return for his manly, consistent course, was voted for by all the democrats who voted at all last Thursday. After his speech at the meeting which nominated him, the Advertiser announced that it should claim his election as a democratic victory; and the News, quoting the paragraph as a warning to its political friends, indicated its conviction that the claim would be perfectly reasonable and proper."

Philadelphia, May 5.—The democratic ticket at our city election has been elected by an increased majority; but a small vote has been polled. There was no excitement.

☞ At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Moore's Creek Monument Association, held at the Court House, Tuesday evening, 21st April, 1857, on motion of A. J. Grady, Esq., it was

Resolved, That those gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions towards erecting a Monument on Moore's Creek Battle Ground, be requested to collect and forward the several amounts received by them, at their earliest convenience, to Donald McRae, Secretary and Treasurer of Moore's Creek Monument Association.

On motion of Dr. E. A. Anderson, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published one week in the daily, and two weeks in the weekly papers of this place.

JAS. KERR, Chairman.

D. MacRae, Secretary. 196-1w—34-2t.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election upon 6th day of August next, to the Office of Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said County. Grateful for the confidence and support which his fellow-citizens have heretofore extended to him, he trusts that his efforts to merit that confidence will secure to him a renewal of their suffrages; and in the event of his re-election, he can only pledge a continuance of his honest effort to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of said office.

SAMUEL R. BUNTING.

April 27th, 1857. 196-te

Herald and Com. copy te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.

March 11th, 1857

☞ WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world.—[*St. Louis Morning Herald.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally.

May 5.—204-2weod—36-2t.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY.

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous or sick headache, will find in Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor.—See advertisement in another column.

April 5.—204 & 36-1w.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 16th April, in Horry District, S. C., by John W. Thompson, Esq., Mr. DANIEL HARDEE, to Miss WINNEY JANE HARDEE, all of Horry district.

DIED.

In this town, on yesterday afternoon the 1st, aged 8 years and 8 months, RICHARD W., son of Lieut. R. W. Johnson (dec'd) and Mrs. Jane Johnson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon at five o'clock, from the residence of Mr. C. A. Dudley, to Oakdale Cemetery.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

April 30—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

May 1—Schr. J. F. Davenport, Wixen, 11 days from Martinique, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Brig Albert Adams, Mayo, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Br. Schr. George Prescott, Anderson, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley.

Tern. Schr. Charles Smith, Bartlett, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze

Schr. Geo. H. Townsend, ——, from New York, to Geo. Harris.

2—Brig Isabel Beurnan, Tamss, from New York, to J. C. Smith & Co.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayettevile, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

May 2—Schr. Island City, Conklin, from New York, to George Harriss; with hay.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, from Cardenas, to Kidder & Martin; with sugar. Left at Cardenas on the 26th April, Barque Gen. Jones, Ames, (late Pendleton,) to sail for Boston on the 28th; and Brig Marcial Duch, Gilkey, for Philadelphia in 6 days. Sailed on the 26th, Brigs M. S. Cousins, Park; Wm McGilvery, Clifford; and Barque Truvatory, Carver, for New York. Arrived on the 25th, Brigs Ellen Hayden, Almy, from Boston; Orazavia, Shute, from St. Johns, Fla.; and Keoka, Treat, from the coast, and cleared for Boston.

Barque Saranac, Bullerdick, from Bremen, to H. B. Eilers.

Steamer Jas. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

Steamer Sun, Dailey, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

4—Schr. Cropper & Bro., Edwards, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.; with 150 sacks salt.

Tem. Schr. E. C. Felter, Arnold, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; with 1,000 sacks salt.

May 4—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Moonlight, Rogers, from Key West, to DeRosset & Brown.

May 5—Schr. Ellen Randal, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval srores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

6—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 6—Schr. Mary Abigail, Brown, from Charleston, to George Harriss; with 150 sacks salt.

CLEARED.

May 1—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

May 1—Schr. Paugussett, Waples, for Boston, by G. W. Davis; with naval stores.

2—Schr. Lane, Sherman, for Gaudaloupe, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Raven, Wyman, for Cuba, by O. G. Parseley & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. L. S. Levering, Corson, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

May 4—Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Richmond, Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.

Schr. Henry Finch, Falkenburg, for Alexandria, Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.

Schr. Presto, Hallock, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

May 5—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Barque Mary C. Fox, Gooding, for Salem, Mass., by G. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Captain Tom, Pierson, for Cuba, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Lewis Chester, Somers, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

May 5—Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, for New York, by Cumming & Styron; with naval store.

Schr. Alba, Merrihew, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

6—Steamer Sun, Daily, for Fayetteville, by A. McRimmon.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

Schr. Myrover, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Adele, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores

Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, for Lanke Landing, N. C., by D. Pigott.

May 7—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Ben, Henderson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. Rogers, of Schr. Moonlight, at this port from Key West reports having passed on the 3d inst., on Carrofoot's reef, a ship of about 3,000 tons burthen;—several small wrecking vessels near her, supposed to be taking out cargo.

Pilot boat Ebna Jones, Maclea, from Baltimore, arrived at Key West on the 26th ult.; had experienced heavy weather, lost boats, water casks, sprung mainmast, &c.

FLOUR.

40 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR;
50 do Super do. Low for cash, at
May 8. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS

PER Schr. L. Smith and Helene, from New York:
60 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
26 " " Laguyra "
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar;
15 " Yellow "
8 " Crushed Block "
18 Kegs prime Goshen Butter. Low for cash, at
May 8. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857 36-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House door, in the town of Kenansville, N. C., on the 16th of this month, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, belonging to the estate of George B. Williams, deceased.

Terms, six months credit, upon the purchasers giving notes with approved securities.

May 8.—36-1t. ISAAC B. KELLY, Adm'r.

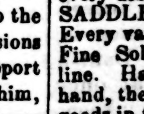
OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

THERE WILL be held in the Town of Wilmington on Monday the 11th May, 1857, an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road Co.

DuBRUTZ CUTLAR, Sec'ty. and Treas'r.

May 5 204-5t

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

SUGAR—SUGAR.

FIFTY BBLS. Yellow Coffee Sugar;
25 do. B. do. do.;
15 do. Crushed do.;
10 Hhds. P. R. (Light) do.; now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

AT A MEETING of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for the County of New Hanover.—Present, Stephen D. Wallace, Chairman; William S. Larkins, Mathew Johnston, David McIntire, Samuel Player, James Kerr, Joseph M. Foy and James McDuffie.

Stephen D Wallace was re-elected chairman of said board. Among other resolutions the following was passed: Ordered, that the Chairman's bond be raised to ten thousand dollars.

Stephen D. Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, submits his report to said board, and the same is read, approved of and ordered to be filed.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN.

Cash on hand September 1st, 1856, as per accounts audited by Committee of Finance	$6,793 76
Amount of Fall Dividend from Literary fund	1,483 32
	$8,277 08
Deduct amount of Drafts of Committeemen paid from Sept. 1st, 1856 to April 20th, 1857	3,164 71
	$5,112 37
Add amount of SchoolTax now due from E. D. Hall, Sheriff, as per his statement	4,417 84
Add amount appropriated to District No. 50, for two years	235 00
	$9,765 21
CONTRA.	
Deduct amounts appropriated to districts yet not paid ... $1,862 68	
Also, charges allowed to meet Commissions, Printing, &c. ... 300 00	2,162 68
Amount to be distributed	$7,602 53
Amount appropriated to each district for the present year is	$135 00

Stephen D. Wallace, James T. Miller and Thos. H. Williams appointed Examining Committee for the present year.

Committees for the several Districts for the present year.

1. L. H. Bowden, I. L. Carbett and O. L. Fillyaw.
2. Wm. Sutton, A. A. Hartsfield and James S. Green.
3. E. Hewlett, W. C. Tharp and Timothy T. George.
4. O. F. Alexander, A. F. Newkirk and Reubin Everitt.
5. R. K. Bryan, L. S. McClammy and D. R. Gornto.
6. C. H. Alexander, J. W. Howard and Joseph C. Howard.
7. James Newton, J. M. Craig and Joseph Craig.
8. James Andrews, John Batts and Amos Atkinson.
9. A. J. Westbrook, G. W. T. Everett and James W. Walton.
10. S. D. Mott, Dan'l Shaw and D. W. Mott.
11. J. C. Ormsby, W. H. Player and Christ. Rowe.
12. I. Rochelle, Jacob Rochelle and Dickson Burton.
13. J. D. Powers, James Alderman and E. T. Pigford.
14. John Brown, Lott Croom and Chas. S. Garriss.
15. Josiah Johnston, E. Powers and Dempsey Harrell.
16. Willoughly Moore, David Rivenbark and Jacob Wells.
17. T. A. McLendon, R. Ormsby and John Woolvin.
18. O. R. Cowan, P. M. Hand and J. R. Ormsby.
19. R. J. Armstrong, M. Bradley and Eder Foy.
20. J. L. Moore, W. R. Henry and J. R. Hawes.
21. S. B. Rivenbark, J. D. Moore and C. W. Murphy.
22. D. McDuffie, Isaiah Pridgen and A. M. Moore.
23. J. P. Moore, N. R. Croom and J. M. Alderman.
24. W. H. Register, A. J. Mott and John F. Moore.
25. H. P. Brinson, D. W. Mott and F. H. Bell.
26. I. T. Bland, John Eakins, Jr., and S. J. Boon.
27. O. D. Malpass, W. Gurganus and Chas. B. McAlister.
28. W. A. Lamb, J. W. Bourdeaux and W. A. Rivenbark.
29. C. Corbett, A. Henry and H. McMillan.
30. J. T. Newton, David Wells and Jas. Stringfield.
31. O. Fennell, J. C. Devane and E. G. Ward.
32. J. Innis, D. M. Sikes and W. W. Newkirk.
33. C. B. Miller, E. Larkins and T. J. Armstrong.
34. J. H. Taylor, J. McIntire and H. M. Lewis.
35. W. H. Curtis, J. E. Walker and T. H. Bell.
36. S. J. Herring, M. Croom and J. W. Herring.
37. A. Pridgen, T. J. Corbett and A. Bourdeaux.
38. J. J. Pridgen, J. T. Moore and L. Malpass.
39. T. J. Sikes. D. J. Morgan and J. P. Richards.
40. Lott Croom, John Scott and Hilory Croom.
41. T. S. Picket, E. Williams and Hosea Williams.
42. E. Chadwick, T. W. Weever and John Casteen.
43. A. G. Hall, A. McMillan and N. Southerline.
44. M. Cowan, Jere Hand and David L. Smith.
45. H. D. Mashburn, A. Lee, T. Gurganus.
46. D. J. Bourdeaux, A. M. Lamb and L. Bowden.
47. C. Bannerman, R. Melvin and A. Setlers.
48. John G. Mahn, F. T. George and Joel Hines.
49. P. F. Pridgen, A. S. Lewis and Simon Lewis.
50. S. N. Cannon, M. T. Cannady and E. J. Lutterloh.
51. Wiley Moore, John Garriss and J. Malpass.
52. Thos. Williams, T. I. Davis and Saml. Davis.
53. J. T. Croom, J. H. Walker and H. M. Cowan.
54. J. B. Seavy, Robt. Murphy and Danl. Robeson.
55. J. W. Johnson, J. Hines and N. Morgan.

There being no further business, the board adjourned to meet again on the second Monday in September next.

Teste, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

May 8th, 1857 36-tf

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE, and the various affections consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES & CO., DR. A. O. BRADLEY, and Druggists generally throughout the United States.

May 5th, 1857 204-1y—36-1y

GENT'S PATENT ENAMELED COLLAR! Greatest improvement of the age! Economy, comfort, beauty of finish, perfection in shape, and neatness of appearance, combined; sold at less than the price for washing the ordinary Linen Collar; they retain their shape longer, and perspiration does not so easily affect them. Manufactured of a most ingenious combination of Cloth and Paper: the beautiful Enamel finish affords no resting place for dust; and the result is, they keep clean much longer than the Linen Collar. 10,000 just received by Express, comprising all the new shapes of English, D'Orsey, Byron, Bishop, &c. BALDWIN has the sole agency at the reduced prices, and solicits a call at THE CITY CLOTHING STORE,

May 7 38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN

WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explict directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

April, 6th, 1857 178-1m—32-1m

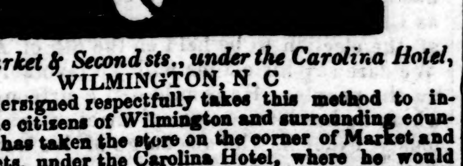
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
8 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches,
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE.

Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.

Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article		
Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23 @	25
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 50 @	9 50
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00 @	12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16 @	18
Adamantine	25 @	30
Sperm	35 @	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java	16 @	18
Laguayra	13 @	14
Rio	10½ @	12½
St Domingo	10½ @	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	00 @	00
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	85 @	90
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9 @	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00 @	21
Eggs, ℔ doz	15 @	18
Empty Barrels, each,		
Spts. Turp.	1 70 @	1 87½
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45 @	55
Fish, ℔ bbl,		
Mullets	0 00 @	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00 @	20 00
do. No. 2	00 @	13 00
do. No. 3.	9 00 @	9 50
Herrings, East	5 25 @	6 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	4 50 @	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,		
Family	7 50 @	7 75
Superfine	0 00 @	7 25
Fine	6 75 @	7 00
Cross	6 25 @	6 50
Guano, Peruvian,		
Under 1 ton, per lb.		3½
One ton and under 5, per ton,		65 00
5 tons and over, "		62 50
Land Plaster, per bbl.		1 50
Per ton		9 00
Grain, ℔ bush.		
Corn	73 @	75
Oats	55 @	60
White Beans	1 75 @	2 00
Pease, Cow	0 @	1 00
Rice, rough	0 90 @	97½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4¼ @	4½
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	1 15 @	1 25
N. River	0 85 @	90
N. Carolina	0 00 @	0 00
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd	4½ @	00
American, ref.	5½ @	00
do. sheer	0 @	00
do. hoop	0 @	7
Swede	5½ @	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 00 @	1 05
do. fm store	1 35 @	1 40
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	35 @	37½
N. E. Rum	50 @	55
Gin	45 @	50
Brandy	45 @	50
do. Apple	60 @	75
do. Peach	85 @	1 25
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor.B'ds	0 00 @	10 00
Wide do.	6 50 @	7 00
Scantling	0 00 @	4 25
Molasses, per gallon.		
Cuba	00 @	51

Article		
Naval Stores,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.		
Virgin	0 00 @	3 75
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65
Hard	0 00 @	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @	1 40
do., in order	1 50 @	1 60
Pitch do.	0 00 @	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75 @	4 12½
do. No. 2,	1 40 @	1 75
do. No. 3,	1 30 @	1 35
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00 @	42½
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26 @	30
Nails, ℔ lb.		
Cut	4¼ @	4½
Wrought	10 @	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	2 00 @	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @	1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	95 @	1 20
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40 @	1 50
Irish, do.	0 00 @	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 50 @	3 75
Provisions, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	15 @	16
Middlings	14 @	15
Shoulders	13½ @	14
Hog round	14 @	15
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	13 @	13½
Shoulders	12 @	12½
N. C. Lard	15 @	16
West'n do.	00 @	00
Butter	24 @	26
Cheese	0 @	00
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	25 00 @	26 00
do. Prime	00 00 @	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00 @	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00 @	00 00
Poultry		
Chickens, live,	20 @	35
do. dead,	25 @	30
Turkeys, live,	75 @	1 00
do. dead, lb.	12½ @	15
Salt,		
Alum, ℔ bush.	45 @	55
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	0 90 @	1 10
do. fine	0 00 @	2 00
Sugars, ℔ lb.		
Porto Rico	12 @	12½
New Orleans	0 @	00
Muscovado	12 @	13½
Loaf & crush	15 @	16
Clarified and Granulated	13½ @	15
Soap, ℔ lb.	5 @	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.		
Contract	4 00 @	5 50
Common	1 75 @	2 25
Staves, ℔ M.		
W.O Bbl.	12 00 @	17 00
R.O. Hhd.	12 00 @	25 00
Ash Head'g	0 00 @	13 00
Timber, ℔ M.		
Shipping	0 00 @	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00 @	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	3 25 @	6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10 @	12

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1	pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1	pr ct. prem
New York	1	" "	Virginia	½	" "
Boston	1	" "	Charleston	½	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel	$ 00	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do	00	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	60
Flour, do	00	a	35
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	12½	a	15
Cotton, per bale	0 00	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	7
Flaxseed, per bushel	00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel	0	a	6
Wheat, per bush.	8	a	00
Lumber, per M	6 00	a	8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	00	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel	8	a	00
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	7	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs.			10
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	40	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	75
Lumber, per M	9 00	a	10 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel	00		10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	00		0
Cotton, ℔ bale	1 75	a	2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 7TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE—On Friday last prices advanced a shade on yellow dip and hard, and the market has since ruled steady at $2 65 for the former, and $1 65 for the latter, per 280 lbs. Some small parcels of *new* virgin have been brought in, and the price has also gone up a shade. As will be seen from our table below the week's transactions have been small, and until the new crop begins to arrive, (which will probably be in two or three weeks,) the receipts will be confined to small lots of *old*. The sales foot up only 3,453 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New Vir.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	514	$3 50	$2 60	$1 60
Friday	950	3 50	2 65	1 65
Saturday	294		2 65	1 65
Monday	1,280	3 75	2 65	1 65
Tuesday	140		2 65	1 65
Wednesday	360	3 75	2 65	1 65

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—As will be seen from our table below, the market ruled inactive at last week's quotations, and a decline of ½ cent had taken place up to the close of yesterday's transactions. This morning, however, there is a better feeling in the market, and the price has gone up ½ cent a 1 cent, with a further upward tendency; stock small. The week's operations foot up only 1,430 bbls., viz:

Thursday	100 bbls. at	44 cents per gallon.
Do.	75 "	42 " " "
Friday	225 "	42 " " "
Monday	334 "	42 " " "
Tuesday	246 "	41½ " " "
Wednesday	250 "	41½ " " "
Thursday	150 "	42 " " "
Do.	100 "	42½ " " "

ROSIN—The market exhibits considerable activity for all grades. In the Common article we notice a further advance, and nearly or quite all in first hands has been bought up during the past week. The receipts have been quite meagre for a few weeks, and the quantity now on market is small. The week's operations foot up 8,700 bbls., as follows:

Thursday	4,700 bbls.	at $1 30 a $1 32½ per 310 lbs.
Monday	500 "	" 1 32½ for medium siz bbls.
Tuesday	3,500 "	" 1 32½ a $1 35 for large size bbls.

In Nos. 1 and 2 very little has been done, in consequence of the small quantity offering; market firm and fair demand. Small sales of the former at $2 to $4, and the latter at $1 40 a $1 75 per bbl., as in quality. We note sales of two parcels (104 bbls.) fine pale No. 1 on private terms—believed at $7 a $7 50 per bbl.

TAR—Ruled steady at last week's quotation ($1 35) up to Wednesday, when it went up 5 cents. The market now appears quite firm, with a moderate enquiry for shipping purposes. The week's receipts have been small, footing up only 910 bbls., viz:

Thursday	144 bbls.	at $1 35 per bbl.
Friday	160 "	" 1 35 " "
Monday	310 "	" 1 35 " "
Wednesday	296 "	" 1 40 " "
Thursday	60 "	" 1 40 " "

BEEF CATTLE.—In the absence of any arrivals for several weeks, the stock of beeves in butchers' hands has become nearly or quite worked off; we note a brisk demand at present, and high prices could be easily obtained. We quote at 7 to 8½ cents for ordinary, and 9 a 9½ cents for good quality stall fed; for an *extra* article higher rates could be got.

COFFEE.—There is nothing doing in this article except in the retail way, and stock in store fully fair. See table for quotations, in quantities as wanted.

COTTON.—The market continues to rule inactive, as there are no orders here, and no buyers at anything like prices at which it is held. Little or none has been received, and we note only a few small parcels on market.

CORN MEAL.—None has come in from the country for some time past, and the supply on market is quite small.—We quote a moderate demand from retailers, with sales in the small way from store at 90 cents per bushel.

EMPTY BARRELS.—For Spirits Turpentine barrels we note a shade improvement in prices since our last. There has existed a fair enquiry throughout the week, and with meagre receipts for some time, the stock on market is only moderate. We notice sales of several parcels second hand ones at $1 75 a $1 80 for ordinary, and $1 85 a $1 87½ each for selected.

FEATHERS—Are in fair stock, and dull at quotations. See table.

FISH.—The stock of all kinds has been pretty much worked off, and we note a fair enquiry for Herring and Mackerel. See table for store rates.

FLOUR.—The market has exhibited rather more firmness since last review, and quotations have advanced 25 cts. per bbl. on all grades. In consequence of the meagre receipts for several weeks the supply in store has become light, and confined almost entirely to the finer qualities, while we note only a moderate demand. The lower grades (fine and cross) are enquired after, and would sell quick. We quote small sales of State brands for the week at $6 50 for cross, $6 75 a $7 for fine, $7 25 for superfine, and $7 50 a $7 75 per bbl. for family, as in quality.

GRAIN—In the market for Corn we have no material change to notice. The receipts for two or three weeks past have been limited, and in consequence the supply in dealers hands has become somewhat reduced, though it is fully sufficient for present purposes. None received since Thursday last, and in the absence of sales quotations are nominal.—For a good article we quote at 75 cents, at which the market is firm.——Oats—There has been very little demand for this article during the past week or two, and dealers have a supply on hand sufficient for their wants. No receipts.—We learn, however, that one or two parcels are daily expected. See table for cargo rates.——Peas—All kinds are exceedingly scarce, and wanted; in fact there is none on market with the exception of small lots of *Cow* in dealers hands. We quote a fair demand at $1 for Cow, and $1 25 for Black Eye.——Rice—The *Clean* article remains the same as reported for some time: stock in store fully fair, and no demand except from the trade. See table for quotations, as in quantity and quality.

HAY—In this article we have nothing new to report.—The stock on market is fair, and we notice a moderate demand as existing. Received on Saturday last 400 bales Northern make, which changed hands at 90 cents per 100 lbs., 90 days. No receipts of Eastern, and quotations in table are for last sales.

LIME—No receipts since last review. and former arrivals have been nearly all worked off;—one or two cargoes are expected, which will replenish the market. See table.

MOLASSES—Cuba is in fair enquiry, and former receipts have been nearly all closed off. Only one small lot now in first hands, which is selling from wharf at 51 cents per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. cured Bacon we have nothing new to notice. There is a moderate supply on market, and in consequence of the high prices retailers do not seem disposed to operate to any extent. The market rules quiet, and we have but few small transactions to report. We quote 13½ a 14 cents for shoulders, 14 a 14½ cents for sides, 15½ a 16 cents for hams, and 14 a 15 cents per lb. for hog round, as in quality; generally held at highest figures. Western cured is in better supply, and with a limited demand the market has ruled quiet during the week. We quote at 12 a 12½ cts. for shoulders, and 13 a 13½ cents per lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality.——Lard—Is scarce and very badly wanted. None has been received for a week or two, and there is none remaining in first hands;—would sell quick at 14½ a 15 cts. per lb. for N. C. make,——Pork.—We note several parcels of Northern Mess received within the past week, and the market is rather better supplied. No change, however, to make in prices, and sales have been from store at $25 a $26 per bbl.

POTATOES—There is considerable demand for Irish, and only a few small parcels now on market. We quote at $3 25 a $3 50 per bbl., as in quality.

PEA NUTS—None coming in, and little or no demand. Quotations in table are merely nominal.

SALT.—The supply of both Liverpool sack and Alum is only moderate, as the receipts have been meagre for some time past. About 1,150 sacks of the former received coastwise a few days since, of which 150 sacks sold at 90 cents, cash, and 1,000 do. (previous to arrival) at 85 cents per sack, 90 days. No arrivals of alum.

SUGAR.—The stock on market is light, and prices have advanced a shade. See table. A lot of 80 hhds. Muscovado was received a day or two since, and has been stored;—selling at 12½ a 13½ cents per lb., as in quality.

SHINGLES.—No demand for shipment, and market very dull. Nominal at $1 75 a $2 for Common, and $4 a $5 per M for Contract.

TIMBER.—The receipts for the past week have been quite small, and as there has been more enquiry for milling purposes nearly all on market has been disposed of. We quote sales of some 20 a 25 rafts at prices ranging within quotations. See table.

FREIGHTS.—Rates to New York and Philadelphia remain the same except on cotton, which has declined 25 cents to former port. To Boston naval stores and cotton have declined a shade, and market rather dull. There are plenty of vessels in port, and not much produce coming in. See table.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 2000 bales at unchanged prices. Middling is quoted at 14c. per lb. The receipts for the week are 8000 bales. The receipts for the season show a decline from those for the same time last year of 100,000 bales at this port, and of 451,000 bales at all ports. The stock on hand comprises 180,000 bales. Flour is unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 1000 bales, and the receipts 950 bales.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Cotton is heavy, sales of 1,000 bales; prices have declined; Orleans middling, 14½ cents; uplands, 14 cents. Flour is firmer—sales of 15,000 barrels; State, $6 05 a $6 20; Ohio, $6 80 a $7 10; Southern, $7 a $7 50. Wheat is firm—sales of 7,000 bushels; white, $1 80; red $1 62½. Corn is buovant, sales of 25,000 bushels; mixed, 82 cents. Pork is higher—mess $23 40 a $23 50. Beef is steady—Chicago repacked, $16 25. Lard is quiet at 14½ cents. Whiskey is a trifle higher—Ohio, 28½ cents. Coffee is firm—Rio, 10 a 11½ cents. Sugar is steady at 9½ a 11 cts. for Cuba Muscovado. Spirits turpentine is tending upwards—sales at 49 cents. Rosin is steady—common, 1 85 a $1 95. Rice is quiet at 4½ a 5½ cents. Freights are firmer.

CHARLESTON, May 5.—Cotton.—There was a very good demand for this article to-day, which was confined principally to the better qualities, for Spanish account, at at very full and rather advancing rates. The sales reached fully 1200 bales, at the subjoined prices, viz: 4 bales at 12; 24 at 12½; 15 at 12¾; 37 at 13; 62 at 13¼; 41 at 13½; 169 at 13¾; 44 at 13⅞; 30 at 14, and 800 Bales at 14⅛c.

NORFOLK, April 29.—Bacon—New hog round, 14; Hams 15 a 15½; Middlings 13½ a 14. Lard—New No. 1 16; No. 2, 15½. Cotton held at 12½ a 13½—prime quality held at our highest figures. Corn, white, 70, mixed 69, yellow 70.—Wheat, white, $1 45 a $1 50; Red $1 30 a $1 40. Flour, superfine, $6; extra, $7 25; family, $8. Naval Stores—Black Tar $1 40; Bright $1 40 a $1 50; Rosin, $1 25—dull, prices nominal. Shingles, $5 a $7. Pea Nuts 50 a 70. Mess Pork $24 a $26. Whiskey 30c.

NEWBERN, May 1.—Bacon—Hog round 13½; hams 14c. Beef 5 a 6c. Corn $3 25 a $3 50 per bbl. Cotton 11 a 11½c. Flour—Canal, $7 50 a $10 50; Baltimore $8 a $10. Hides, dry 16c. per lb.; green 6c. Lard $13 a $14. Turpentine, Dip, $3, Scrape $2 10. Spirits Turpentine 38 a 40c. per gallon. No Tar offered; quotations unchanged. Rosin—Common $1 05 a $1 20. Wheat $1. Staves—R O Hhd, $15; W O Bbl., $15.

Receipts of Turpentine the past week foot up nearly 4,000 bbls., and prices have declined 5c., closing at $3 10 for dip, and $2 10 for Scrape. No tar offering, and our quotations remain unchanged.

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 28.—Naval Stores.—All articles remain as last quoted with very light receipts. Dip Turpentine $2 75, Scrape, do. $1 60, Tar, $1 40, Rosin $1 05, and Spirits Turpentine 43 cents. Corn continues to arrive in small quantities—the receipts hardly equaling the retail demand—we continue last weeks quotations, 62 to 65c.

TARBORO', May 1.—Turpentine, Dip, $2 00 a $2 10; Scrape, 40 to 45 cts. per 100 lbs. Tar, $1 to $1 10. Corn, $3 25 to $3 50 per bbl. Cotton, 11½ to 12c. Bacon, 12 to 13c. Lard, 12 to 13 cents.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton was quiet, and quotations were barely maintained—sales of the week 42,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and 4,500 for export; fair Orleans, 8⅛d; middling do., 7¾d; fair uplands, 7⅞d; middling do., 7 9-16d. Estimated sales on Saturday 6,000 bales. The market closed unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—Flour was quiet, with but little speculative demand; western canal, 27s a 28s; southern, 28s 6d a 29s; Ohio 29s a 30s. The market on Saturday closed steady.—Wheat was active at an advance of 3d; white 9s a 9s 6d; red 7s 6d. a 8s 6d. The market closed active on Saturday. Corn was active, with a large speculative inquiry, and prices were generally unchanged; but on Saturday the market was buoyant, with an advance of 1s a 1s 6d; mixed, 30s 6d a 31s.

Provisions were steady, and generally unchanged.

The money market was more stringent, with an active demand. Consols closed for money at 93. American stocks were inactive.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton is dull and prices generally unchanged; quotations barely maintained. Sales during the three days 18,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and 3,500 bales for export. Orleans middling 7¾; Mobile middling 7¾; Upland middling 7¼. Market closed dull and slow of sale, with prices unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat is steady at an advance of 2d. Flour is quiet. Corn is dull at an advance of 1s. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

Wheat, red, 7s. 9d. a 8s. 3d.; white 8s. 9d. a 9s. Flour—Western Canal is unchanged, 28s. a 30s.; Ohio 30s. Corn is quiet at an advance of 1s.; mixed 31s. 6d.; yellow 32s.; white 34s. a 35s.

Provisions.—Beef is steady. Pork is quiet—10s a 12s 6d. Lard is heavy at 65s.

Produce.—Rosin is steady at 4s. 9d. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 40s. 6d.

Money Market.—The market is slightly more stringent.—Consols 93.

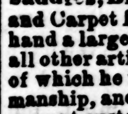
The steamer Europa arrived out at Liverpool on Monday, the 20th ult.

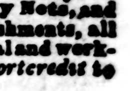
FAYETTEVILLE, May 4.—Bacon 13¼ @ 13½ cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee-Rio 12½@13½; Laguira 14@15; St. Domingo 00@0. Cotton, fair to good 13¾@14c. ord. to good mid. 11@12½. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family $7 25@7 50; Superfine $7 00@0 00; Fine $6 50@0 00; Scratched $6 00@0 00 Grain, Corn 1 10@1 15; Wheat $1 10@1 20; Oats 70@ Peas $1 10@0 00; Rye 90@$1 00. Hides—Dry 16@17; Green 00 Lard, 13@ 0. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 25@0 00.

Bacon continues to arrive freely, no change in price. Cotton—We advance quotations of best quality only, the manufacturers taking all. Shippers can't buy at the price.—Flour—Receipts continue fair. No change in price. Corn No change to report.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.





THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *shortcredit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

THE LARGEST and best assortment of Umbrellas in the State, can always be found at the Hat and Cap Emporium, embracing every variety of color, size and quality.—A choice lot of Silk and extra fine Scotch Ginghams, with Ivory and Laurel wood finish. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at 34 Market Street.

April 18th CHAS. D. MYERS.

ROSIN STRAINERS, all sizes and qualities;
Hoop Iron ¾, 1, 1¼ and 1½ inches;
Large stock of English Pocket Cutlery, suitable for Country Stores. For sale cheap by

May 5th, 1857 J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will *positively* close at 9 A. M.

TERMS CASH—it is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule as it will certainly be adhered to.

TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VanBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857. 175-6m-31-6m*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 4, 1857.

Cummings and Comets.

Comets are a species of vagrant, desultory, wandering, dissipated planets, with long manes and tails—hairy fellows, as their name implies—very gassy, also; indeed, some assert that they are all gas, like unto ranting politicians, or political parsons—demagogues on an extensive scale, plausible, but by no means strengthy, eccentric in their orbits, without weight of character, or gravity of deportment, not at all related to the "solid men" of any known and established world,—poor fellows, with no sattelites or sycophantic secondary globes; sometimes going so near to the sun as to endanger their beards, and then running off into space beyond sight or calculation,—members of the solar system, with private notions of their own which they keep to themselves.—Such are comets.

Now, for our own part, we have not even a speaking acquaintance with comets; we have always treated them with a respect the most distant—never coming within a few millions of miles of them; we have carefully avoided any reflections upon their private characters, and we therefore feel the greatest surprise that any comet should take it into its head or tail, as the case may be, to run a muck against this quiet, unoffending old earth of ours. We cannot see why any comet should enter into a conspiracy with Dr. Cummings, of London, to pitch into us on the 13th of next June. We cannot see what grudge any comet can have against the globe that we inhabit, that it should be seized with an insane desire to butt its head against her terrestrial stomach and midriff. We have never heard of any hard words having passed between the parties, and we take it especially hard, that the reverend Dr. should aid and abet, instigate and excite the comet unknown, to the commission of the threatened assault and battery. Why should the Doctor take sides with the comet? What is he to gain by deserting the cause of the earth, and turning second—bottle-holder, trainer, as it were, to the long-tailed visitant? What can have made the man so ferocious? To be sure, he turned sort of Know Nothing a couple of years ago, and wrote a long letter in which he predicted that the Pope and the wild Irish would play the deuce generally, unless somebody cut off their coat-tails and great toes, but surely the idea of mounting astride of a comet's tail, and knocking us all to smash, is rather a desperate expedient to be resorted to for the prevention of the other dreaded consummation.

Cannot something be done with the comet, or its friend, the Dr.? Is there no chance for our obtaining a short respite? Does nobody know Cummings, and will nobody beg him to say a word or two in our favor? It is a hard case, for unfortunately the world is not prepared to wind up—we should all like to square up and pay up before winding up, but nobody can do so between now and the 18th of next month. *It can't be did.*

There is one little, trembling hope left. The comet's head is said to be very soft, and the Dr.'s is much softer than his heart. They may find old mother earth too hard for them. This world of ours is a right hard customer, as many an ambitious youth has had reason to acknowledge. The very atmosphere of the earth is said to be much harder than the head of the comet—much more solid, and the light-headed youngster may find out that it has caught a tartar.—Like unto a man missing his lick and striking his fist against a brick wall, it may bark the knuckles of its head—it may scalp itself, it may dislocate its tail, it may hurt its own feelings, it may cripple itself generally, and be made to feel cheap, torn up in its mind, a foolish, backed-down and discombobberated sucking comet, and there will be no sympathy for it. Think of that, Dr. Cummings, and take care of your Quixotic *protege*.

But there is a horrible suspicion behind. The comet is said to be composed of very attenuated gasses. The atmosphere of the earth is also composed of gasses. Gasses have a chemical affinity for each other, and who knows what "fusion" may take place! Our atmosphere, instead of defending us, may act like Louis Phillippe's troops, and "fraternize" with the revolutionary outside party, and out of that fusion an inflammable gas may arise that will go off like a flash on coming in contact with anything like fire. Wouldn't it be advisable to put out all the fires, extinguish the lights, eat cold victuals, go to bed at dark, and lock up the loco-foco matches for a couple of weeks before and after the visit of the comet—that is, if we survive so long.

But we are threatened in another and totally different way. Some folks say that the comet is the occasion of the late Spring. That, instead of burning us up it is going to freeze us out. Its tail is composed of volatile ether, and will congeal even drummond lights and other evidences of combustion, causing them to stand stiff as pokers, which is frightful to think of. Some Russian explorers once started overland to the North pole. In the course of their peregrinations, they made a fire one evening, when suddenly the thermometer fell from the mild point of 42 degrees below zero, until presently it became severely cold and a phenomenon was presented—a very strange one at that. The blaze stood right straight in its tracks without flickering or waving.—They touched it with their hands and it was frozen hard, some of them broke off pieces and essayed to eat it. It tasted pretty well, with a sort of cayenne-pepperish flavour. Luckily they took the hint in time and merely tasted it. Some put pieces in their pockets by way of curiosity, and forget it for sometime until it was brought to their minds in a rather unpleasant way. One night they had all gone asleep—the weather moderated—the chunks of solid flame in their pockets thawed out and set fire to their garments, coming near consuming the bodies and bones, over-coats and breeches of eleven sleeping Russians.

Such are the terrible prospects before us, such are be fates with which we are threatened by Dr. Cummings and his private and personal comet. We have felt bad about it for sometime, and had intended to have given both of them a piece of our mind, but have been preventing from devoting to it the proper attention by the mere sublunary topics of public lands, distribution, deposits, congressional elections and so forth. But what is the use of distributing the public lands or of not distributing the public lands if they are all to be used up—what's the use of caring who ought to be, or who will be elected in August, which will be six weeks after the end of the world. The Capitol will be destroyed and the seats burned up.

But let us say one thing—the election for Commissioners of Navigation will come on Monday next, and if we must die, let us die gloriously. Let us elect the Democratic ticket in May and fight the comet in June. The Democracy can whip all the comets that Dr. Cummings owns. Yea, verily.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

☞ The last Rutherford *Democrat* says, that a gentleman named Wilson, William J. Wilson, of Forks of Pigeon, in Haywood County, is out for Congress a the 8th district, in opposition to Mr. Clingman.—We do not know upon what ground Mr. Wilson stands. Mr. Clingman, will, we presume, be re-elected without difficulty.

The Next Congressional Elections in this State.

Our readers, we presume, are all aware that elections will be held this year for eight members of Congress to represent the eight districts into which the State of North Carolina is laid off. The election day will be the first Thursday in August next.

In the last Congress, the State was represented by five Democrats and three Know Nothings, the second, third, fourth, seventh and eighth districts sending Democrats; the first, fifth and sixth districts sending Know Nothings. The Democrats from this State, in the last Congress, were Messrs. Ruffin, Winslow, Branch, Craige and Clingman; the Know Nothings, Messrs. Paine, Reade and Puryear. Of the Democrats, all are candidates for re-election, with a strong assurance of success. Of the Know Nothings two, Messrs. Paine and Reade, decline to run, and one, Mr. Puryear, is again in the field as the nominee of the Know Nothing party of the sixth district; he is opposed by Mr. Scales, of Rockingham, who ran him very close two years ago, since which time the Democrats have carried the district for President, thus affording us the best reasons for entertaining a confident expectation that Mr. Scales will be successful in his canvass this summer. A gentleman named Smith, has been nominated as the Know Nothing candidate in the first district. We have heard a report somehow, that Dr. Shaw, who formerly represented that district with so much ability, had been, or would be, nominated by the Democrats. We do not know how this may be, but think it very probable. The Democrats carried that district last year, and it is in their power to do so this. The fifth district may, we presume, be regarded as certain for the Know Nothings, should no unforeseen and unhoped for contingency arise.

Now, the case stands this way. To secure a clear majority in the next House of Representatives, the Democrats must make gains and can afford to sustain no losses. They must strive after the first and guard against the second, and this can only be done by harmony, concert of action—the waiver of all personal or sectional feelings, that might interfere with the organization of the party. This brings us to our own district and the position of things therein.

Mr. Winslow, after serving one term in Congress, announces himself as a candidate for re-election, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention, should the party deem it expedient to hold one. Thus far, no movement whatsoever, has been made in that direction in any of the counties of the district, and from appearances, we are led to believe that no such movement will be made. Here, in New Hanover, for obvious reasons already stated, no movement has been made. The incumbent is a citizen of the upper end of the district—of Cumberland county—and motives of delicacy alone would be sufficient to restrain New Hanover from the initiative in any step calculated even to appear like distrust or opposition; and knowing this, we regret to have noticed some communications in the columns of our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Carolinian, indicating on the part of their writers, a total misapprehension of the position occupied by this county and some other counties down here, Duplin, certainly. A correspondent, writing in a late Carolinian over the signature of "Robeson," says, if Wilmington has a man, or Duplin has a man who claims they wish to urge, etc., thus seeming to suppose that there are aspirants here or in Duplin, desirous of pressing, or being pressed. Duplin and New Hanover, we are proud to say, have many good and true Democrats within their borders, whom we would support with pleasure. The same remark will apply to any of the other counties of the district. There are good and true men, and good democrats in them all. But we have reason to know that there is no man in New Hanover that seeks any nomination or candidacy at this time; neither is there in Duplin, nor do we think there is any democrat in the district who would be a candidate unless brought out by a convention. This, of course, is only our opinion.

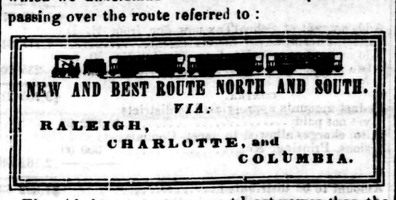
What, then, is the state of the case, and what are we to do? Evidently to keep together in harmony, and secure our unity and strength in the district. This is our first duty as democrats, a duty which takes precedence of all merely personal preferences or prejudices, or local feelings; it is a duty which the Democracy of this district will fulfil. The unity and harmony of the many thousands of good and true Democrats in the old Cape Fear district is not to be lightly risked.

That a difference of opinion exists in regard to the policy of a vote given by Mr. Winslow during the closing days of the last Congress, is, we believe, generally known. That the great majority of the Democrats of the District would have preferred that that vote had not been given, we feel assured. But in so voting, Mr. Winslow did no more than act with his colleagues, and in the course pursued by the delegation—a mistaken course, as we must think—we still feel assured that no abnegation of principle was meant by our Democratic representatives in Congress. They yielded to a supposed necessity, and went for a measure which might not be, in theory, without some justification, though, in practice, it has been found totally and irreconcileably at variance with Democratic policy; still, the difficulty being at first blush only a practical one, and the yielding being from supposed considerations of practical necessity, while we have felt in duty bound to dissent from the vote, we have not felt called upon to make an issue against the individuals, neither do we feel called upon to do so now. We look upon the vote as a grave mistake, a serious error of judgment, although, no doubt done from pure motives and with no idea of straying off from principle. As Democratic editors, impressed with the gravity and serious character of the mistake made, we could not suffer it to pass without recording our dissent. We are all liable to errors, and therefore all bound to make allowances for the errors of others, but we are *not* bound to adopt these errors as our own, which would have been our case had we refrained from a full expression of our opinion in this instance, for, situated as we are, silence would have been justly construed into assent and approval.

We think we may say with truth, that we have ever yielded a cheerful assent to the wishes, while we have sought to promote the harmony of the party in the district,—neither seeking to forestall nor retard the expression of such wishes; nor to allow private griefs or factious feelings to enter into, or influence our conduct as Editors. At this time we think it is very essential that there should be but one Democratic candidate in the field in any district in the State. If we might make a suggestion, we would express our opinion that usage would seem to say, that where the democratic incumbent announces himself a candidate for re-election, subject to a convention, and no convention is held, then it amounts to a tacit recognition of his candidacy by the party, as a party candidate. Let us have no division; if there is any desire for a convention, all right; if it is deemed best not to have a convention, all right, too; but no two democratic candidates; if there be any opposing preferences, a convention is the place, and not the polls.

These remarks will of course, apply in some measure to other districts as well as this. We notice that the Newbern *Express* and some other opposition organs, are trying to make some capital against Col Ruffin and other gentlemen, and to press the remarks of the *Journal* into their service. Now, the *Journal* may have thought, and does still think, that in voting for Mr. Campbell's bill, our representatives yielded too much to a supposed necessity, but surely that is no justification for attack by a party that claims this vote as a concession to it. Surely the Newbern *Express*, if sincere in its professions and avowals, ought rather to moderate its opposition to Mr. Ruffin than to increase it, and make it more virulent. The fact is that it has no idea that Mr. Ruffin intends to desert his party on this question of distribution, otherwise, it would not be pitching into him so severely.

☞ We have been shown the following card, which we understand has been stuck upon trunks passing over the route referred to:



That this is a *new* route, or at least newer than the lower or sea-board route, *via* Wilmington, no one denies, but that it is the *best* route, is an assertion from which we most positively dissent.

The distance from Weldon to Kingsville, *via* Raleigh, Charlotte and Columbia, is 75 miles greater than by the old mail route, *via* Wilmington, and passengers going by the upper route arrive at Kingsville 12 hours later than those going by the Wilmington route, making the difference of a train and a connection. The same remark will apply with respect to passengers going North from Kingsville to Weldon. It should be understood that Kingsville is the Southern and Weldon the Northern point of divergence between the upper and lower routes. If the roads on the lower route are not as smooth and pleasant and the accommodations generally at least as good on the lower as on the upper route, we have yet to know it. We don't think our friends of the upper lines are quite candid in sticking this card upon trunks. We wish them every success in a general way, but are naturally opposed to that success being built up particularly at the expense of our lines, especially when the facts of the case do not sustain their electioneering promises or professions. However, we know they are mistaken and we take pleasure in setting them right—no doubt they will take pleasure in being set right.

☞ Spring appears to be with us at last, and the showers of April are making their appearance in May, warm and genial, and the little buds and blossoms are out blooming. We would indulge in some quite romantic reflections if we had time, or if we felt like it—but first, our associate is gone; and secondly, we feel like the mischief, if not worse; and would be sick, if we could afford it. Every sentence we write is drugged out by a sort of physical compulsion, and is not at all amusing to us. We don't think it will be amusing to anybody else. We have been wishing for warm weather, and now that it has come, we see everything yellow, and feel jaundiced. Our old friend, the China tree at the corner, is coming out. At the very ends of his limbs, on his fingers and toes, as it were, the leaves are making their appearance in small tufts. He will soon be out in all his glory, looking magnificent, and smelling prodigiously scrumptious.

DOINGS AT FAYETTEVILLE.—The Wilmington Light Infantry which left here on Wednesday, arrived at Fayetteville in good time and in prime order, and were entertained gloriously by their Fayetteville hosts. We learn from a private source, that they had a fine time of it, and are more than pleased—they are delighted. The company with the band, also in uniform numbered not far from sixty men, and were much admired.

Mr. D. G. White of the Wilmington Light Infantry, won the Goblet shot for at Fayetteville, making the three best shots,—average 2⅞ inches. Capt. W. L. DeRosset of the same company, came next, we believe.

The company leave to day for Raleigh, where they will also enjoy themselves no doubt, there only being one fear—that the people of the City of Oaks will kill them with kindness.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

MAY DAY.—We understand that this is the first of May, and we are further confirmed in that understanding by seeing the military turn-out for target practice, as is the custom. The companies, to wit: the German Volunteers and the Rifle Cadets, look well, very well, and show fuller ranks than they have been showing for some time past, although still not so full as we would like to see. There is one thing puzzles us, and that is, where the flowers came from that form the wreaths around the targets.

It is only a matter of understanding, and not of the feelings, that this is May Day. It don't look like it, and it don't feel like it. April showers bring forth May flowers, or used to; but we see nothing but May dust—that is all the flower about.

Several of the schools will, we believe, have their graceful May festivals, and fair little queens and maids of honor, and all that sort of thing, and no doubt present gay and happy scenes in spite of the weather.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

☞ Have we acknowledged the receipt of Harper for May?—we think not, and therefore do so now. Mr. Whitaker has laid it on our table. It is as usual, readable.

We have also from the publishers, the old Knickerbocker for May, good and glorious. It makes one feel better to read it. Mr. J. H. Rothwell is agent for it. It is also for sale at the bookstore.

The publishers have also sent us "Household Words," which is one of our favorite publications.—We were somewhat surprised a short time since to find that Mr. Whitaker had ceased keeping it for sale, of course he was right in doing so, since the sale did not justify him in ordering on copies of it.—But it is really so pleasant, and generally so sensible a publication that we should have looked for a larger sale

SHOOTING HERE YESTERDAY.—We understand that the Gold Star shot for by the officers of the German Volunteers was won by Capt. H. Vonglahn, Gold Medal shot for by privates, won by D. Hashagen, $10 gold piece, won by W. Diensbach. Purse of $5 shot for by company, won by C. H. Cornehlson.

The White Plume, tipped with red, shot for by the company of Rifle Cadets was won by 3rd Sergeant Joshua T. James, who made the best average on three shots. The hat presented by officers was won by 3rd Lieut. J. J. McGrath who made the best single shot.

The day was windy and the shooting not as good as usual, on that account.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

County Court Clerk.

It will be perceived that Mr. Samuel R. Bunting has announced himself as a candidate for re-election, as Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the election to be held on the 6th of August next. We dare say his claims will be favorably considered by the people. He is mild and courteous to all with whom he has intercourse; of strict integrity; scrupulously exact in the discharge of his duties, and industrious and to be found at his post in all the hours of business. We guess we will vote for him.

Commercial.

Mr. Bunting is everything that the *Commercial* says he is. There are few, if there be any more popular officers in the State.

Election To-Day.

The election for Commissioners of Navigation is progressing very quietly; at 12 o'clock there were somewhere about 200 votes polled. We would inform the Fayetteville Observer that we are fighting our peaceful battle in peace and harmony. We have not seen a symptom of angry feeling, and we trust and believe, that no such thing will be exhibited in any way.

The Democratic ticket *can* be elected. It ought to be elected, and it *will* be elected, if Democrats only do their duty. It is for them, this afternoon, to say how the thing will go. They have the majority. If having the power to elect their men they don't do it, they will only have themselves to blame, and ought to be ashamed of themselves.

RUSSELL'S MAGAZINE.—The May number has been laid on our table. Upon the whole, we think it better than that for April. It is more popular, combines more readability, with an equally high order of analytic ability, and, so far as we can judge, is all that can be asked for or required by the South. Abler and sounder than its Northern competitors, it is equally, and more rationally amusing. We commend it cordially to our readers.

Southern Railroad Association.

This Association, composed of all the Presidents and Superintendents of the Southern Railroads, will hold its regular annual convention at Augusta, Ga., on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of May, as fixed by the President of the last convention.

It is understood that a proposition will be submitted by the Postmaster General to expedite the mails 12 hours between Montgomery and Washington city.

☞ The postmaster general has concluded a contract with the Panama R. R. Co., for the transmission of the mail across the isthmus at the rate of $100,000 per annum.

One Week Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Cunard steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates of the 18th ult., has arrived. The steamer City of Baltimore arrived out on the 14th, and the Arago on the 18th.

Queen Victoria has given birth to another daughter, and the English journals are filled with rejoicings over her safe *accouchement*. Politics are quiet in England.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon was going to Algeria. There are continued rumors of conspiracies in France. The republicans propose running Carnot, Cavignac, and others for the legislature.

There are rumors that the four powers had become wearied with the trifling about Neufchatel, and are about to impose terms on Prussia and Switzerland.

It is reaffirmed that France and England are mediating the Spanish-Mexican quarrel. It is announced that Prussia will mediate between the western powers and Naples.

Sardinia proposes to resume negotiations with Rome. Wurtemburg has signed a concordat with Rome. The demand of Turkey on Persia for the restitution of territory has been referred to France and England.

The Anglo-Persian treaty is not concluded.

It is reported that the Circassians have gained another victory over the Russians.

Portugal is preparing an expedition against Macao.

Austria is negotiating a treaty with Persia similar to that concluded with the United States.

The Latest.

PARIS, April 16.—The co-operation of the French government in furtherance of the English operations in China will be of the heartiest kind. The Catholic Church, for the protection of numerous missionaries there, has made urgent representations to the Emperor to take an active part in the war.

It is said that Lord Elgin will demand of the Cabinet of Pekin the renewal of former treaties, with the following amplifications of some of their provisions: As regards commerce, the number of ports open to Europeans is to be nine, instead of five; and diplomatic missions are to be established at Pekin on the same footing as those of Russia.

As regards offence and defence, the English government demands the right of establishing military posts wherever they have consuls; and that vessels of war may enter any port whatever.

LONDON, Saturday.—Her Majesty's health is favorable, and the infant is well

The Spanish ambassador at Paris has had an interview with Count Walewski and Lord Cowley on Mexican affairs. In the event of the failure of pacific negotiations, the Spanish government will address a note to the other power, setting forth "our moderation," and declaring that, "in the event of hostilities, the cabinet of Madrid is not responsible for the consequences."

Riot on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The strike upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resulted in a very serious riot this afternoon. Four freight trains started out in charge of armed guards, in obedience to the proclamation of the governor issued to day. All the trains were mobbed near Ellicott's Mill by the rioters, and some thirty muskets were fired from the cars. Two of the rioters were wounded. One of the trains got through, but the others were uncoupled by the rioters, and were compelled to return to the city.

Destructive Fire in Sandusky.

SANDUSKY, April 30th.—An extensive fire, which consumed nearly half a square, broke out at an early hour this morning, and raged for two hours before it was checked. Several dwellings, with the extensive buildings of the Sandusky Machine Company, and the contents, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The insurance is very small.

THE VALUE OF IRON.—The British Quarterly Review gives the following curious and instructive calculation. A bar of iron, worth one pound sterling, is worth when worked into—

Horse shoes	£2 10s.
Table knives	36
Needles	71
Penknife blades	657
Buttons and buckles	897
Springs of watches	50,000

A piece of cast iron worth one pound sterling is worth when converted into—

Machinery	£4
Ornamental works	45
Buttons and Berlin works	600
Neck chains	1,386
Shirt buttons	5,896

Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of 111 miles in length.

MINNESOTA.—We find in the St. Paul papers the following proclamation from. Gov. Gorman:

"An extraordinary emergency having arisen in the affairs of the Territory of Minnesota, requiring an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of providing by law for holding courts, and for enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary to enable the people to form a State constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State; also, for the purpose of disposing of the grant of lands made by the Congress of the United States at its last session, to aid the Territory of Minnesota in constructing certain designated railroads therein. The members of the council and house of representatives are therefore required to meet at St. Pauls on Monday, the 27th of April, 1857, and take into consideration the objects above specified."

TUNNELING NEW JERSEY.—A correspondent of the New York News, who is evidently grieved at certain "evils of the State," suggests the idea of tunneling New Jersey from the Hudson to the Delaware, and thus save the $1 tax imposed upon travelers crossing her territory. Another suggestion is, that the Jersey dues be capitalized as the Danish dues are—each State of the Union to pay at once their respective proportion of the expense for "keeping and supporting" *gates* at the entrance of her territory.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle of April, 17th says that workmen have been engaged for the past five months in boring an artesian well for the use of the paper-mill of the Hon. Thomas Colt, in the eastern part of that town. After boring to the depth of two hundred and fourteen feet through solid rock, at great expense, water was struck on Tuesday, and gushed up at the rate of two hundred gallons a minute.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Our readers will remember the various accounts which, now, for a long time, have been coming to us of extensive importations of slaves from Africa into Cuba.

They will recollect that the telegraph but a few days ago reported the capture of a slaver bound for that Island, and the discovery and pursuit of another.—These things will prepare the way for the following from the Savannah *Republican* of Thursday last:

Notwithstanding the diligent exertions of the principal nations of Christendom to put down this traffic, there are indications that it has largely increased during the past few years, and bids fair to do so in a still greater ratio, for a time to come. The great centre of the trade is Cuba, where, we are reliably informed, there is a large and thoroughly organized company, with a heavy capital, devoted to the business. During the past few weeks the following vessels have been purchased at the prices named, by houses in Havana, to be added, it is generally believed, to the African line of slave-traders, which is said to number at this time one hundred and fifty sail.

The schooner Tallulah, of New Orleans, for $7300.

A schooner—name unknown—of Wilmington, N. C., for $5400.

Schooner Abbott Devereaux, of Savannah, for $6500.

Brig R. B. Lawton, of Newport, R. I., tradingibe tween Savannah and the Cuban ports, for $9500.

Barque Minnetoka, 324 tons, of New York, for $13,500.

Schooner Joseph H. Records, (well known from her previous engagement in the trade) of Newport, R. I., for $6500

To these may be added the brig Putnam and barque Clara B. Williams, recently purchased by a commercial house in Havana.

We have received this information from a source which we consider entirely reliable, and it will astonish some people who have been accustomed to believe that the importation of a cargo of slaves from the coast of Africa is a rare occurrence.

Interesting facts about the sub-Atlantic Telegraph.

The core or conductor of the great Atlantic cable is composed of seven copper wires wound together. The cable will be two thousand five hundred miles in length, the surplus over the actual distance to be traversed being considered necessary, in case of emergency, to make up for the inequalities in the bed of the ocean and the variations that may be caused by the winds and currents. The protecting wires are made into strands, each composed of seven of the best charcoal iron wires. The aggregate length of the smaller wires required in the manufacture of one mile of the cable is one hundred and twenty-six miles, and the whole cable will require three hundred and fifteen thousand miles of this wire.

The flexibility of the cable is so great that it can be made as manageable as a small rope, and it is capable of being tied around the arm without injury. Its weight is but 1,800 pounds to the mile, and its strength such that it will bear in water over six miles of its own length if suspended vertically. Some doubts being entertained as to its sinking to the bottom, it is enough to know that it is heavier than those shells which have been taken up from the bed of the ocean by Commander Berryman, while engaged in sounding along the line of the telegraph plateau.

It has been asserted, too, that the strands of slender iron wire by which it is protected will suffer corrosion or decomposition in a short time after their submersion, but in doing so the material of which they consist will enter into chemical union with the soft mud in which the cable is imbedded, and will thus form a concrete mass of calcareous or salicious substance affording the very best possible protection.

As the time selected for the laying of the cable will be at that period when the days are longest, there will be comparatively little night to cause interruption to the work. The whole operation will not take more than eight days in its completion. On approaching the land at each end a much thicker cable will be used, and of sufficient strength to render it less liable to accident from the fouling of anchors or the effects of the currents. As a proof of the durability of such a cable we may here state that we saw a specimen of that which connects Dover and Calais, and which after a submersion of six years was as perfect as when first put down. Accidents from the grounding of icebergs at the Newfoundland terminus will be rendered impossible by the laying and landing of the cable in a harbor perfectly land-locked into which no iceberg can enter, and where the water varies in depth from two hundred to two hundred and fifty fathoms.

A SHIP'S CREW STARVED TO DEATH.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, relative to the wreck of an English ship on the coast of Norway. It is dated—

"STAVANGER, March 14.—A pilot on the 2d inst., boarded a vessel about eight miles from the land, off Kinn, near Stavanger, dismasted and waterlogged.—Found in the forecastle the bodies of six men, which he brought with him on shore, and another body was found between the cargo in the hold, which he could not succeed in landing. On one of the bodies was found an English prayer-book, in which was written 'Joseph Bell, Slot-street, Hull, 1840;' and on another a double cased silver pocket watch, on which the name of 'J. Buxton' was engraved. A certificate found on board proved the vessel to be the Holingen, from Narva for Gainsborough, with a cargo of deals, &c. The vessel was found to be without provisions; the crew are therefore supposed to have died from starvation, and especially as one of the bodies appeared to bear marks of having been attacked by the others to satisfy their hunger. Some of the bodies had evidently been dead some time, others only a few days. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this wreck is, that the crew could have been starved to death on a voyage from Narva to Gainsborough, as even admitting that they ran short of provisions, or that these were spoiled on the vessel filling with water, the crew must still have existed four or five days, and during that period, on a track so frequented as the North Sea, it appears strange that they fell in with no vessel of any kind."

A DREADFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE CAFFRES.—One of the London papers contains an account of a terrible slaughter among the Caffies, in which no less than thirty thousand human beings perished. It is stated that disturbances of a most sanguinary character recently took place among the Zulus.—These disturbances were caused by a contest between Ketchwya and Umbulazi, two sons of the paramount chief Panda. On the 2d December, the latter was defeated with immense slaughter. The victorious Ketchwya, a lad of nineteen, after the battle, divided his army into three sections, and with these scoured the country in all directions, putting to death not only his enemies but all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of Panda, who by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that men, women and children were all alike put to death. Umbulazi was put to death with the utmost barbarity, having been skinned alive.

THE NORTHERN METHODISTS ON SLAVERY.—The Methodist Conference of Eastern New York, on Saturday adopted the majority report of the Committee on Slavery, which is as follows:

Resolved, First, That we regard slavery as a great natural and social evil, a violation of the natural rights of man, and opposed to the spirit and progress of the Christain religion.

Resolved, Secondly, That we will use what influence we possess to prevent its extension into regions and communities in which it does not at present exist, and will use all means that may with propriety be used by Christain ministers to effect its extirpation from the world.

HOOPS.—The following parody of one of Lord Byron's "Childe Harold" stanzas, is the best thing we have seen on the "vexed question" that now for some time has been made the subject of excessive comment.

Roll on, ye monstrous whalebone hoops—roll on!
Ten thousands squibs are launched at you in vain.
Man marks the world in his resistless course,
But cannot touch the hoops; they laugh to scorn
Jokes, punsters, clergymen, the press, and all.
And when they die at last—as die they must—
'Twill be because they've gone the appointed round.

COL. FORNEY.—We understand that Col. Forney, who, it has been stated, was lying very ill in Philadelphia, a few days since, has been for some time rather seriously indisposed, but has recovered sufficiently to travel, and is now in Washington, convalescent.

COL. FORNEY.—It is stated that Col. Forney has purchased one-fourth of the Pennsylvanian, published in Philadelphia, and will assume the editorial control of its columns on or about the first of May.

From Yeagher's Irish News.

The Irish Elections.

At the recent elections no great national question was at issue. There was no rallying cry in the name of Ireland—in the name of freedom, and even that 'splendid phantom,' as Richard Lalor Sheil termed 'Repeal,' was not alluded to on any Hustings. It is no longer a false sign in the heavens, to which the political idolators of the day paid homage. It has gone below the horizon—it sank in darkness, ignominy and defeat. It is well, then, that no one dared in the late contests to delude the people with the shibboleth of such a spurious nationality. If they cannot obtain the substance, let them not be tantalised and insulted by the shadow. It never was worth one head on the block, nor one immolation on the floor of the House. Indeed, there is not one test measure introduced in which we, on this side of the Atlantic, looking back on the old land with love, sorrow and indignation, could take an enthusiastic interest.

All the duties the electors are called upon to discharge, is to manifest, by the choice of very questionable Representatives, their opposition to the weak assaults annually made in the House of Commons upon the 'Maynooth Grant,' by a clique of Exeter Hall bigots; to obtain relief for a few corporate towns of a very unjust, annoying, but paltry impost, called 'Ministers Money'—a sort of head tax levied off Catholic communities for the benefit of Protestant clergymen; to support a Tenant-right bill, which confers but few rights on the tenant; and, finally, to give to the ministry an 'independent opposition,' which, in the pledge of a candidate, means the acceptance of the first good place that offers.

These being the principal questions upon which the country was arrayed into as many camps as there were candidates, the electors are not called upon to make such sacrifices as in those days when the emancipation of religion and the repeal of enactments which struck at the root of civil liberty were the stakes played for. An honest man, with national leanings, and prepared to promote upon every occasion the material interests of his constituents, should be selected without regard to any factious or party cry which might have been raised. There were such men as those in the field, but many more who were influenced solely by sordid motives.

In Dublin, John Reynolds, the brawling and audacious demagogue, who has been thrusting his foul presence for the last seven years upon every vacant constituency in the county, went before the electors. That city had once the disgrace of his accidental representation. Such a misfortune is not likely to occur twice. The obsequious Catholic members who abandoned their party and supported the Whigs under the Russel administration, are likely to have met a successful opposition.

Sir Thomas Redington, who, with the instincts of pickpocket, rifled Smith O'Brien's carpet-bag, will be defeated in Galway, for the Archbishop of Tuam promptly repudiated him. Lord Dunkellen, Anthony O'Flaherty, and P. Blake, Q. C., were candidates for the city of Galway, which has been the scene of more severe election contests, resulting in more duels, than any other borough in Ireland. The Dalys, of Dunsandle, and the Martins, Ballinahench, were the great rival electioneering families of Galway, in the good old days, when cocked hats and small swords completed the costume of the gentlemen; and never did a Daly or a Martin encounter each other in the streets of Galway without swords being instinctively drawn. After one of those conflicts, it was rumored among the crowd that Daly had on a coat of mail.—An assault was made upon the house where he was stopping, but he immediately came out on the balcony, bared his breast, and exposed his yet bleeding wound. The indignation was changed to admiration, and the enthusiastic crowd gave their support to James Daly of Dunsandle. But the time has passed when a man might fight himself into Parliament, even in old Galway. Whoever can induce the electors of that antique, interesting and somewhat dilapidated town to believe that he can make Galway an American packet station will be assuredly returned. Indeed, a transatlantic packet station at Galway would do more for its prosperity than Repeal could have done for Ireland.

Mr. Lanigan contests Cashel with Sir Timothy O'Brien, and Whiggery is likely to be deprived of the obedient votes of Sir Timothy. As the Romans flung their male factors from the Tarpeian rock, so from the top of Cormac's chapel shall the poor baronet be cast forth amongst the political fossils of Burgh Quay.

Mayo will repudiate Ousely Higgins, and Tipperary re-elect The O'Donoghue. In Waterford we have four candidates, Carew O'Dwyer is supported by the priest. Carew is the only one who has written 'Old Ireland' on his banner. He belongs to the antiquated Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman school of politics, is a fair tactician, and has a good deal of the dash about him. Next comes Sir Henry Winston Barron, with his bad grammer and prim appearance. It would be hard to discover his politics. But if his countenance be an index to them, they must be decidedly bad, for Cobbet once said that he had the ugliest face in the House of Commons. Then we have Dobbyn Hassard, a Hard Shell Tory, whose party considered the stocks and whipping posts are fundamental portions of the constitution. John Aloysius Blake is the fourth candidate. He is the people's candidate, and, if returned, will make an intelligent and useful member. In our next we will be able to publish the result of this great general election.

The Comet to Strike the Earth next June.

A writer on this subject in the St. Louis Republican says:

1. There *are* astronomical calculations of the orbit of the coming comet that warrant the prediction that it will touch the earth.

2. Science *can* calculate the orbit of this eccentric comet, no matter how long its period, and I predict, unhesitatingly, that the comet now approaching will come in contract with the earth on the morning of the 16th of June, about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock, and the point of contact will be in the vicinity of a place called Vide Pouche or Carondelet.

3. The nucleus of this comet is very large, and composed of the bisulphurretted carbonate of the protoxside of manganese. The tail is chlorine, and although you cannot see stars through it, they will probably be seen by many individuals at the time of the collision.

The world should be greateful to this writer for the certainty with which he predicts the "collision," and the *exactness* with which he describes the component parts of the expected visitor. But we should not forget that He who made and governs the boundless Universe controls the movements of these and all other heavenly bodies, and sciencefalls wherever it comes in opposition to the known laws of Divine Providence.

Baltimore Sun.

ARMY TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. QUITMAN.—The officers of the United States army intend to present Gen. Quitman a service of silver plate for his efforts in securing the passage through Congress of the bill making an addition to their salaries. Gen. Quitman, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the House Military Committee. Gen. Scott has written him a very handsome letter, announcing that, as the senior officer, he has consented to act as the organ of his brother officers of the army in procuring the proposed testimonial.—*Balt. Sun.*

We have unquestionable authority for saying that the above statements are incorrect. We have heard that a few officers—following out the first impulse of gratitude to their old and valued associate in arms for his handsome and zealous advocacy of their claims upon legislative consideration—initiated a proposition to present a handsome testimonial to Gen. Quitman. But it appears that, upon reflection, the General's friends—under which description may be comprised every name on the army list—apprehensive that such a tribute might wear some appearance of indelicacy, or give some ground for cavil, did not feel at liberty to act upon the friendly impulse which gave rise to the proposition.

General Scott's letter, which we have seen, was couched in warm and handsome terms of acknwledgment to Gen. Quitman for his friendly interest in the army, but had no reference to any other or more tangible testimonial than the heartfelt expression of gratitude and affection on the part of his former comrades in the field.—*Wash. Union.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF MISS ROSALIE DURAND.—At the opera on Wednesday evening there occurred an accident which for the moment electrified the audience. Miss Durand was enthusiastically called out at the end of the second act, and was conducted before the audience by Miss Hodson, in the character of Elvino. When about passing off the stage Miss Durand's dress (as Almina) caught fire from the footlights. Quick as thought, Elvino, with lover-like unselfishness, caught up and smothered the flames in her hands, and the beautiful couple retired amid thunders of applause. In a moment more it would have been a very serious accident.

Memphis Bulletin.

They won't admit Reporters at the meetings of the "Know Nothing" Washington Monument Association at the Federal City.